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LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

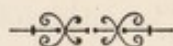
FOR THE YEAR 1906,

TOGETHER WITH

An Abstract of the Annual Reports

—OF—

The District Medical Officers of Health.



Presented to the County Council,
August 14th, 1907.

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REPORT.



LEICESTER,

July 17th, 1907.

To the County Council of Leicestershire.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Ninth Annual Report, for the year 1906, together with the Seventeenth Summary of Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the County.

Again I have to report that the Birth Rate is the lowest on record—but there is compensation in the fact that the Nett Death Rate is only 13·5. The lowest death rate ever recorded was 13·3 in 1903. The death rate this year is very satisfactory.

The notifiable infectious diseases have shown a satisfactory decrease on the whole. Scarlet Fever has been very much less prevalent—but Diphtheria has shewn an unwelcome increase. The increase in the latter disease—although generally more prevalent—was largely due to one epidemic at Fleckney. There is more Diphtheria in the County than there ought to be.

Measles—of the non-notifiable infectious diseases—has been much less prevalent; but on the other hand, outbreaks of Mumps and Whooping Cough have been much more frequent. Mumps has spread nearly all over the County, but chiefly attacking the more populous districts.

With respect to School Closure, the number of schools closed has been less in number than last year and the number

of children affected, less ; but the average period of closure has been five weeks, against about three last year, Altogether, therefore, the interference with education has been greater.

The new Isolation Hospital at Melton has proved quite a boon, and has been greatly appreciated. It has been fully occupied during the year, owing to outbreaks of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever in various parts of the districts provided for. There is a great need for more Hospitals in the County—this is proved by practical experience—Hospitals properly arranged and most carefully administered.

The voluntary notification of Phthisis has proved but a very moderate success so far. Whether or not any real benefit will accrue from this measure can only be proved by a few more years' experience.

The outstanding feature in sanitary work in the year under review has undoubtedly been the completion of the Blackbrook Reservoir. This will prove an inestimable benefit to Loughborough and Shepshed.

The new Tables of Sanitary Work in connection with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces have been received complete from all districts in the County, and a summary of those from the Urban and Rural districts, together with the total for the County, are given at the end of this report. These shew in concise form exactly what has been done. There is no doubt the Sanitary Conditions under which workpeople follow their callings have been greatly improved since the new Act came into force.

The Vital Statistics are calculated as in former years.

I have the honour to remain, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. ROBINSON,

County Medical Officer.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LEICESTER

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
240,121	26·3	13·5	117	1·1

Area.—The area of the Administrative County under the supervision of the County Council at the Census of 1901 was 524,202 acres. Of this total 37,640 acres are included in 11 Urban Districts, and 486,562 within 13 Rural Districts. Area.

Particulars of the changes in the County Boundary at and since the extension of the Leicester Borough Boundary in 1891, together with those regarding the administration of several outlying parishes on the borders of the County, are given in detail in my report for the year 1904.

Population.— The population estimated to be living at the middle of the year 1906 was 240,121, of which 96,458 were in the Urban Districts, and 143,663 in the Rural Districts. The estimated increase in the County was 3,103, against 3,423 last year; the increase in the Urban Districts being 2,047, and in the Rural Districts 1,056. Population.

The natural increase in the County was 2,791 against 2,977 last year, and 3,082 for the previous decennium, that in the Urban Districts being 1,285, and in the Rural Districts 1,506. The *natural* increase was a few hundreds less than the estimated increase, and this was the same case in 1905.

Population per House.—At the Census of 1901 the average number of persons living in each inhabited house in the County was 4·54. I estimated that in the Urban Districts there were 234 over- Population per House.

crowded houses containing 1,365 persons, and in the Rural Districts, 522 overcrowded houses containing 4,331 persons. Two-and-a-half per cent. of the whole population of the County is living in an overcrowded state. See Tables 8 and 9.

Statistics.

Statistics.—Another new Table of Statistics is added for the first time this year; it was not included last—the first—year, because it was incomplete. This Table is a summary of the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers' of Health for the various districts on the Administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces, and home work. This information is required by the Home Office. See Table 7.

The usual methods have been employed to obtain as accurately as possible the number of deaths properly belonging to each district, but not necessarily occurring in the district. There may be, however, some slight inaccuracies.

All the vital statistics are calculated per 1,000 persons estimated to be living at the middle of the year 1906, except the Infant Mortality, which is estimated on the number of children who died under one year per 1,000 Registered births. As standards of comparison the vital statistics are given for the whole of England and Wales, and less 217 large towns, taken from the Registrar General's Returns; it is with the latter that those of the County should be compared.

Births.
Birth rate,
26·3.

Births.—The estimated Birth rate is again the lowest on record, and is 2·2 per 1,000 below the previous decennial average. In the Belvoir Rural District—as last year—the Birth rate and the Death rate more nearly approximate the same figure than in any other district; the rates being 18·1 and 13·8.

The most remarkable decline in the Birth rate has taken place at Wigston, where in 10 years it has fallen from 39·0 to 20·7.

The total births Registered in the County was 6,326, against 6,307 last year; this is 74 below the previous decennial average. The Birth rate was equal to 26·3 per 1,000, being a decrease of 0·3 on the

previous year, and that following a decrease of 0·6 on 1904; the Birth rate for Rural England and Wales being the same figure, viz. :—26·3.

In the Urban Districts, 2,642 births were registered, equal to a rate of 27·4 or 1·0 below last year, and 2·7 below the decennial average. The highest rates were 35·1 at Thurmaston, and 33·3 at Coalville; and the lowest 20·4 at Quorn, and 20·7 at Wigston.

In the Rural Districts the total births registered was 3,684, equal to a rate of 25·6, which is 0·2 *higher* than last year, but is 1·8 below the decennial average. The highest rates were 32·5 in the Ashby district, and 30·9 in the Market Bosworth district; whilst the lowest rates were 17·5 in the Billesdon, and 18·1 in the Belvoir districts.

Deaths.—The deaths registered in the County numbered some 217 more than the decennial average; but the corrected Death rate was 292 less, being 3,243. In this corrected total allowance is made for the deaths of non-residents registered in the County, and of residents registered beyond the County. The corrected Death rate has only been available for so few years that the average of such data is of little statistical value. The nett Death rate of the County was therefore 13·5 per thousand, as against 14·0 last year, and 14·3 in 1904. The Death rate for Rural England and Wales was 15·1, so that the County rate may be considered very satisfactory.

Deaths.
Death rate,
13·5.

In the Urban Districts the total of 1,359 deaths were registered, but those belonging to these districts were 1,319. The nett Death rate was 13·7 per 1,000 living, as against 13·8 last year. The highest nett rates existed at Thurmaston 16·4, and Hinckley 15·8; and the lowest 10·3 at Wigston, 11·3 at Ashby Woulds, and 11·5 at Market Harborough.

In the Rural Districts the deaths registered were 2,178, but those belonging to these districts were 1,866, giving a nett Death rate of 13·0 as against 14·2 last year, 14·3 in 1904, and 13·5 in 1903. The highest nett rates were 16·1 in the Market Harborough district and 15·2 in the Melton Mowbray district; and the lowest 11·5 and 11·7 in the Hallaton and Billesdon districts respectively.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1906.

COLUMNS	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.										Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.	Principal Epidemic Diseases Cols. 4-10.	Small Pox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11
† England and Wales ..	27.0	15.4	1.73	0.00	0.27	0.10	0.17	0.23	0.09	0.87	133
† 76 Great Towns ..	27.9	15.9	2.24	0.00	0.40	0.12	0.19	0.28	0.09	0.16	145
† 142 Smaller Towns ..	26.5	14.5	1.71	—	0.22	0.09	0.17	0.20	0.09	0.94	138
† England and Wales, less the 218 towns ..	26.3	15.1	1.18	0.00	0.14	0.08	0.16	0.19	0.09	0.52	116
Leicestershire NETT.	26.3	13.5	1.13	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.17	0.12	0.07	0.59	117

† From the Registrar General's Returns.

Zymotic deaths.
Death rate
1'13.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.—The deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz. :—Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fever (Typhus, Enteric and other Continued) and Diarrhoea totalled 259 as against 279 last year; the previous decennial average being 313.

In the above Table it will be seen that the Death rates from Zymotic diseases in the County were better than those for Rural England and Wales, excepting for Diarrhoea and Diphtheria. The latter stands out very prominently, and of the 42 deaths registered in the County from that disease 14 occurred in the Market Harbour-ough Rural District.

The Zymotic rate for the County was 1.13 as against 1.17 last year, and a previous decennial average of 1.4. The rate for Rural England and Wales was 1.18. The County rate may therefore be considered satisfactory. During the past 3 years I have been able to report that one, two or three districts had a 'nil' rate, but this year no single district shews such a clean sheet.

In the Urban Districts there were 139 deaths, equal to a rate of 1.4—the latter figure corresponding with that for last year; the previous decennial average was 1.8. The districts with the highest

rates were Thurmaston 2·8, Quorn 2·6, Loughborough 2·5, and Coalville 2·0; whilst those with the lowest were Wigston 0·2, and Melton Mowbray and Hinckley, both 0·6.

In the Rural Districts 120 deaths were registered, shewing a rate of 0·8; the respective figures for last year were 148 and 1·0; and for the previous decennial average were 157 and 1·1. The highest rates were 2·7 in the Hallaton, and 2·2 in the Market Harborough districts; and the lowest 0·1 in the Melton Mowbray, 0·3 in the Belvoir, and 0·6 in the Castle Donington, Hinckley, and Lutterworth districts.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.—The same Infectious Notifications. diseases as last year are compulsorily notifiable under the Notification Act, 1889. I am of opinion that Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ought to be scheduled under the Act; surely this disease should be notifiable if Erysipelas is. All Infectious diseases which cause epidemics should come under this category. It is impossible for a Medical Officer of Health to deal with an outbreak of Infectious illness without compulsory notification, and the absence of the latter is excuse for not troubling about the outbreak.

Chicken Pox is still notifiable in several districts, but in all probability it will be dropped now that Small Pox is almost entirely absent from the country.

The Local Government Board refused permission for Phthisis to be scheduled under the Act. Voluntary notification has, however, been adopted by the majority of districts in the County; but the returns and reports this year shew that in most of the districts it has been practically a failure.

The total notifications received was 1,660 as against 2,191 last year. This year's number includes 142 cases of Chicken Pox as against 382 last year; and 44 of Phthisis as against 47 last year. Excluding these two diseases the total was 1,474, compared with 1,772 last year, 1,534 in 1904, and 1,214 in 1903. The notifications were:—Diphtheria 428, Membranous Croup 6, Erysipelas 238, Scarlet Fever 655, Enteric Fever 132, Continued Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 14, Chicken Pox 142, Phthisis 44. The large increase in the Diphtheria cases, and the large decrease in the Scarlet Fever cases are

the most noticeable features. The number of cases removed to Isolation Hospitals was 418, being 143 of Diphtheria, 248 of Scarlet Fever, and 27 of Enteric Fever.

In the Urban Districts there were 681 notifications as against 842 last year, and 987 in 1904—thus shewing a very satisfactory and continued decrease. The notifications were Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 137, Erysipelas 103, Scarlet Fever 279, Enteric Fever 58, Puerperal Fever 5, Chicken Pox 63, Phthisis 36. Two hundred and ten cases were removed to Isolation Hospitals as against 148 last year; the cases were Diphtheria 64, Scarlet Fever 125, Enteric Fever 21.

In the Rural Districts 979 notifications were received as against 1,349 last year, and 950 in 1904; the cases were Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 297, Erysipelas 135, Scarlet Fever 376, Enteric Fever 74, Continued Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 9, Chicken Pox 79, Phthisis 8. The reduced number of notifications of Chicken Pox and Scarlet Fever largely account for the difference between this and last year's totals. The removals to Isolation Hospitals totalled 108 as against 152 last year; the cases were Diphtheria 79, Scarlet Fever 123, Enteric Fever 6.

Small Pox,
death rate,
0'00.

Small Pox.—No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

The three hospitals at Snarestone, Mowsley, and Syston, belonging to the Leicestershire Small Pox Hospital Committee, have been kept in readiness to receive patients.

Scarlet Fever.
death rate,
0'07.

Scarlet Fever.—A very welcome feature of this year's returns is the large reduction in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified; the total was 655 as against 1,089 last year, 769 in 1904, and 593 in 1903, which number was the lowest on record. This year's return is therefore excellent in so far as the number of cases is concerned.

The case fatality, however, does not shew such a bright picture and it has been gradually increasing for the last three years. For the year under review it was 2'44, last year 2'02, in 1904 1'95, and 1'8 in 1903; but it was, however, 2'7 in 1902.

The Scarlet Fever Death rate for the whole County was 0·07 per 1,000 living, as against 0·09 last year, and 0·06 in 1904; the rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·08.

Mild and unrecognised cases have, as usual, caused one of the chief difficulties in administrative control. A number of the outbreaks occurring in parishes near to Leicester have been traced to the spread of infection from that town.

Nowadays "Return" cases of Scarlet Fever are looked upon as one of the evils of an Isolation Hospital, and such an evil as appears impossible to remove. It is very refreshing, therefore, to find that no "Return" cases of the Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital came under observation during the year, and great credit is due to the hospital and staff for so satisfactory a state of things.

This disease and Measles were prevalent together at Hinckley as in the previous year, and some 94 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, 71 of which were removed to the Isolation Hospital. This disease was prevalent in all quarters of the town, and no one school was attacked more than another; these remarks apply equally to the prevalence of Measles. The weekly returns of Infectious illness received by myself from the schools in that town were, as usual, sent on to the Medical Officer of Health. On enquiry I learnt from him that whilst some few of the diagnoses made by the parent were incorrect, yet it was surprising how many were right—thus helping to prove that the public is not so ignorant of the nature of these two diseases as they are given credit for. In order to assist in the diagnosis and the prevention of Scarlet Fever and Measles the latter was made notifiable towards the end of the year.

At Loughborough the disease was very mild, and many cases were not notified until desquamating, but in spite of this latter fact only 32 cases were reported, as against a decennial average of 94.

Several outbreaks were ascribed to infection imported from Leicester as follows:—At Thurmaston twice, where there were 31 cases, mostly of a mild type, but a few severe; at Syston, where the disease was very prevalent towards the end of October and schools were closed; at Croft, where there were 26 cases towards the end of the year, and the schools were closed; at Neville Holt, and in all probability the outbreak at Thurnby, where 11 cases came under

observation, and where, in contrast to the transient and mild type of the majority, 3 out of the 4 cases in one house proved fatal.

The Lutterworth Rural District Council took legal proceedings against a patient who cycled into the district after Scarlet Fever had been diagnosed to a house from which milk was supplied and a conviction was obtained.

Altogether, in the Urban Districts 279 cases were notified, 125 of these were removed to Isolation Hospitals, and the case fatality was 1·8.

In the Rural Districts there were 376 notifications, and 123 cases removed to Isolation Hospitals, and the case fatality was 2·9.

The number of schools closed for Scarlet Fever alone or jointly with other complaints was twelve.

Diphtheria and
Membranous
Croup.
Death rate,
0·17.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—The prevalence of these diseases has been on the increase for the last three years, and this year there has been a larger increase than ever. The increased number of notifications was in a great measure due to the extensive and prolonged outbreak at Fleckney, but even deducting this outbreak the incidence of the disease was generally greater, both in the Urban and Rural districts.

The fatality was, however, very low, and many of the cases were of a very mild type. The Death rate for the County was actually less than last year, but it is greater than that for Rural England and Wales. As pointed out in my last Report it is usual for the Leicestershire rate to be higher than that for Rural England and Wales. This being so, it clearly points to the necessity for increased action on the part of the District Councils.

Again the record of outbreaks of Diphtheria being preceded by a prevalence of sore throats is kept up. This raises the question as to whether or not it would be advisable to take earlier preventive measures of receiving information of the prevalence of sore throats in any district or school.

In some districts in the County Diphtheria is endemic in character, and it is in these districts that insanitary conditions prevail. These defects are very slowly rectified, and the public lives in the continual danger of a serious epidemic. For the great majority of outbreaks the Sanitary Authority, by their neglect to improve the general insanitary conditions, is responsible.

The total number of cases notified was 428, and there were 42 deaths, giving a case fatality of 9·8. This is, as far as I can ascertain, the lowest case fatality ever recorded. The cases notified last year were 236, and the case fatality 18·5; in 1904, 226 cases, case fatality 15·0. In the Urban Districts the case fatality was only 7·3, and in the Rural Districts 10·8.

The Diphtheria Death rate for the whole County was 0·17 as against 0·18 last year; whilst the rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·16.

The chief outbreak in the Urban Districts was, as last year, at Wigston. The disease there was of a very mild type, and in no instance did it prove fatal. The cases were fairly uniformly distributed throughout the district, and kept cropping up during the year. The endemic tendency of this disease was the subject of a special report last year, and as a result of this report a house to house inspection was ordered, and a great deal of insanitation rectified.

At Melton Mowbray 26 cases were notified, which were essentially sporadic, the notifications being distributed over eleven months of the year. The infection did not appear to be materially associated with school attendance or any special locality. The Medical Officer of Health strongly recommends the District Council to provide for the systematical bacteriological examination of suspected cases of Diphtheria.

At Shepshed one case was notified, which is the first since 1902.

At Coalville a considerable outbreak occurred, chiefly in the Whitwick area. Simultaneously with the first case or two notified there occurred a large number of anomalous sore throats amongst school children attending the Whitwick National and Holy Cross Schools. For this reason these schools were closed for about a month. The cases notified numbered 39, and the deaths 7; most of the cases, however, were of a mild character, and in most instances anti-diphtheritic serum was used.

The most severe epidemic in the County was, however, at Fleckney, in the Market Harborough Rural District. This was a continuance of the epidemic which began in September, 1905, and was not completely stamped out until October, 1906. One hundred and twenty-four cases were notified and 7 proved fatal. The disease was originally imported, and unfortunately Fleckney was not in a

good sanitary condition, either as regards drainage or water supply. The epidemic was not confined to one part of the village, and the inhabitants of the newer houses suffered in proportion as severely as those in the older ones; the part of Fleckney least affected was the oldest and most low-lying portion, which, however, had the purest water supply. The schools were first closed at the end of January, 1906, as the disease then appeared to be affecting the children. Any re-opening of the school was immediately followed by a recrudescence of the outbreak, which necessitated immediate reclosure, but the schools were ultimately re-opened on the 15th October. A house to house inspection was made, and nearly every throat in Fleckney examined. In doubtful cases a prophylactic dose of anti-toxin was administered. In all, 1,633 throats were examined, and anti-toxin was administered in 150 cases. Only two of the latter developed mild Diphtheria, and both after a lapse of over 28 days. It is interesting to note that two persons developed Diphtheria twice during the year.

At Mountsorrel, in the Barrow Rural District, 25 cases were notified, which were mostly of a very mild type, and in no instance proved fatal. Towards the end of October the disease shewed a tendency to general prevalence, and the schools were closed. This measure, accompanied as it was by school cleansing and disinfection, and by medical inspection of suspicious cases, appears to have effectually curbed what threatened to be a serious outbreak of the disease.

At Burton Overy, in the Billesdon Rural District, where the disease has had an endemic tendency, the cases recorded were preceded by a prevalence of sore throats. A house to house inspection has been made, and much domestic insanitation dealt with. The village is now regularly scavenged, and a large number of insanitary pits have been abolished and replaced by pails.

At Burbage, in the Hinckley Rural District, 20 cases were notified. Although the village is now provided with a satisfactory sewerage system, there is still a great deal of insanitation on private premises, which should be rectified. This remark applies especially to the insanitary pits which are still permitted in this, and other, large villages in the district, and whose abolition have been consistently advocated.

Typhoid
Fever.
Death rate
0.07.

Typhoid Fever.—Again I have to record an increased incidence of this disease from there being 132 cases notified as against 125 last year, and 105 in 1904. There were slightly fewer cases in the Urban

Districts, and more in the Rural Districts. In the former, two districts, viz., Coalville and Loughborough, were responsible for the great majority of the cases; whilst in the latter, two districts, viz.: Hinckley and Market Bosworth, were responsible for half the cases.

The number of deaths totalled 16, and the case fatality was therefore 12·1 per cent. This is higher than the last two years, but is, however, fairly satisfactory. The Typhoid Fever Death rate for the whole County was 0·07, against 0·06 last year; whilst that for Rural England and Wales was 0·09.

In the Urban Districts 58 cases were notified, and 10 deaths were recorded, giving a case fatality of 17·2 per cent; whilst in the Rural Districts there were 74 cases and only 6 deaths, giving a case fatality of 8·1. The Urban cases were, therefore, very much more severe, and more than twice as fatal as the Rural.

At Coalville last year specifically contaminated soil causing pollution of well water was recorded as the origin of most of the cases. This year again the same appears to have been the case, but to a less extent. Twenty-three cases were notified, and the Medical Officer of Health says: "They were mostly cases—contact cases—following on from previous cases in the same yard or locality; and there is little doubt that the infection was often water-borne. In two cases a bacteriological examination of the drinking water revealed specific pollution. The water supply in these cases was from surface wells." It is quite easy to see, therefore, what the want of proper sanitation and water supply has been responsible for.

At Hinckley two cases were notified in one house, where there were no insanitary conditions; both, however, gave a history of having eaten oysters from London, and this coincided with their respective incubation periods.

At Loughborough the cases were somewhat more numerous than last year, but half of them formed one small localised outbreak. This was attributed to the first patient drinking impure water outside the Borough; medical advice was not procured for two weeks; the family was overcrowded, and the house and furniture very dirty. The result was that the disease spread rapidly, and seven members of the family became ill, and were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Two occupants of the adjoining house developed the disease; this extension was no doubt due to direct infection. Several other sporadic cases were attributed to drinking impure water either inside or outside the Borough.

Market Harborough has the pleasing record of not having had a case notified for three years.

At Earl Shilton, in the Hinckley Rural District, 20 cases occurred early in the year as the result of drinking contaminated well water. The circumstances of the commencement of the outbreak were dealt with in last year's report.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District cases were rather more numerous than last year, and the Medical Officer of Health says:— "I am satisfied that owing to the very energetic and thorough manner in which privy pits have been abolished, and the water supply supervised during the past few years, we need not fear the spread of this disease as much as formerly."

The provision of Isolation Hospital accommodation for Typhoid cases, where in existence in the County, has been found most beneficial, both in the treatment of the cases and in the prevention of the spread of the disease. Many of the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health recommend that such provision should be made where at present non-existent.

**Puerperal
Fever.**

Puerperal Fever.— The cases of this disease notified during the year were slightly fewer in number than usual, there being 14 cases against 16 last year, and 17 in 1904. Nine of the cases occurred in the Rural Districts, and 5 in the Urban. It is to be hoped that a fuller and better control will be obtained over this disease after 1910, when it will be possible to have a better control over certified midwives than over all those women at present practising midwifery.

Six cases proved fatal, being the same number as last year. The case fatality was nearly 43 per cent., as against 37·5 last year. The Mortality per 1,000 registered births was 0·95, which is the same as last year.

**Measles.
Death rate
0·10.**

Measles.— This disease is nowhere notifiable in the County except at Hinckley, where it was made notifiable towards the end of the year on account of the continued prevalence of Measles and Scarlet Fever in the town. Only one case was notified. Judging by the number of deaths which occurred, and the number of schools closed, the disease was much less prevalent than last year. Nevertheless, the Death rate comes third on the list of the seven principal Zymotic diseases. Nineteen schools were closed for Measles alone as compared with 66 last year; three schools were closed for Measles and

Mumps, one for Measles and Whooping Cough, and one for Rubella. The interference with education was, therefore, not nearly so great as last year.

The deaths recorded numbered 25, as against 77 last year, 14 in 1904, and 32 in 1903. As last year all the deaths but two were of children under five years of age. The Death rate for the whole County was 0·10 per 1,000 living, against 0·32 last year; whilst that for Rural England and Wales was 0·14.

In the Urban Districts there were 17 deaths, giving a Death rate of 0·17, and in the Rural districts 8 deaths, giving a Death rate of 0·06. In the Urban districts the deaths were confined to four districts, viz.:—Coalville 7, Hinckley 2, Loughborough 5, and Quorn 3; in the Rural districts deaths were only recorded in two districts, there being four each in the Ashby and the Barrow districts. There were in addition several districts where cases were known to have occurred, and where there was no fatality.

Whooping Cough.— It is gratifying to be able to report a decrease in the number of deaths from this disease, but if we can judge the prevalence by the number of schools closed, then the incidence of the disease was greater than last year. Altogether 21 school departments were closed for Whooping Cough alone, two for Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox combined, one for Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever, and one for Whooping Cough and Measles. Last year 17 schools were closed for Whooping Cough alone, and two others coincidentally with another disease. It is therefore probable that the nature of the attacks was milder than last year.

Whooping
Cough.
Death rate
0·12.

The total deaths registered was 30, against 52 last year, 67 in 1904, and 15 in 1903. The Death rate was equal to 0·12 per 1,000 living, and was slightly higher in the Rural than Urban Districts; whilst that for Rural England and Wales was 0·19. The County rate last year was 0·22.

All the deaths, except one, occurred in children under five years of age. In the Urban Districts 10 deaths were recorded, viz.:—From Ashby Woulds 2, Coalville 4, Market Harborough 3, and Melton Mowbray 1. In the Rural Districts the 20 deaths were distributed as follows:—Ashby 5, Barrow 3, Blaby 4, Castle Donington 1, Hinckley 2, Market Bosworth 5. In several of the districts outbreaks are recorded without any fatal cases.

Diarrhœa.
Death rate
0.59.

Diarrhœa. — The deaths and Death rate from Summer Diarrhœa shew a somewhat alarming increase on last year; in fact the figures are rather more than doubled, and the Death rate for the County is higher than that for Rural England and Wales. The total number of deaths registered was 143, as against 69 last year, 95 in 1904, and 67 in 1903. The Death rate for the County was 0.59 per 1,000 living as against 0.29 last year; whilst that for Rural England and Wales was 0.52.

In the Urban Districts 87 deaths were recorded, and the rate was 0.88 (just twice last year's rate); whilst in the Rural Districts there were 56 deaths, and a rate of 0.39 (rather more than twice last year's rate). The Death rates shew that the fatality increased equally in both the Urban and Rural districts.

Climatic conditions appear to have had the usual effect generally, but if we take each district in particular, it is very noticeable how very much more severely some districts are affected than others.

At Loughborough 50 deaths were recorded. The epidemic was the subject of a special report made in October, when the total abolition of insanitary privy middens, and also of pail closets in unsuitable situations, was recommended, and it was pointed out that a large number of back gardens were neglected, and served only for receiving filth and rubbish, producing a nuisance in hot weather, and it was further recommended that these should be paved. Loughborough is undoubtedly unfortunate in its annual epidemic of Summer Diarrhœa.

Phthisis.
Death rate
0.88.

Phthisis. — The deaths from this disease vary but little from the average. For the year under review there were 212 deaths against 202 last year, and 210 in 1904. There were also 108 deaths from other Tubercular diseases, making a total of 320 from Tubercle, as against 301 last year, 325 in 1904, and 311 in 1903. The Tubercle percentage rate of all deaths was 10.1, which is worse than either of the two preceding years. The Phthisis percentage rate of all deaths was 6.7, as against 6.3 last year.

The Death rate for the County from Phthisis alone was 0.88 per thousand living, against 0.85 last year. In the Urban Districts it was 0.99, and in the Rural Districts 0.78; the former is worse, and the latter better, than last year.

As pointed out last year, it rests largely with the Sanitary Authority to make voluntary notification a success. It cannot be

said that this form of notification has so far been a success. Perhaps it is too early to give an opinion on its ultimate advantage or otherwise. Only 44 notifications were received as against 47 last year; this is a decrease where one might reasonably have expected a considerable improvement. Taking the number of deaths as, approximately, the number of cases which exist, and which might reasonably be expected to be notified, the proportion of notified cases is about 20 per cent. An improvement on this is sincerely to be hoped for.

The Local Authorities mostly disinfect after the death of a patient, and some at other times as well on receiving notice. Pamphlets are issued, and lectures have been given in various parts. It cannot be said that the fruit of all these labours is, as yet, great. Unless matters improve, compulsory notification in some form must ensue, if any good is to be done.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.— One case of this disease was notified at Loughborough. Cerebro-Spinal
Meningitis.

In March, 1907, the question of using the hospitals belonging to the Leicestershire Small Pox Hospital Committee, for the isolation of these cases was considered, and the Local Government Board appealed to. The following was the Board's reply:—

(Copy).

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

9th March, 1907.

Sir,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to the Deputy Clerk's letter of the 25th ultimo., and, in reply to the several enquiries therein, I am to state that having regard to the terms of "The Leicestershire Small Pox Hospital Order, 1902," it does not appear to the Board that the Hospital Committee constituted under that Order can arrange for the reception of cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever in the Small Pox Hospitals provided by them.

I am to add that as the Board are at present advised it is not essential that definitely recognised cases of the disease in question should be treated in an Isolation Hospital, or that hospitals should be set apart for them as is customary with cases of plague, cholera, and small-pox.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN LITHIBY,

Assistant-Secretary.

The latter part of the letter makes it clear that, in the opinion of the Board, infectiousness of this disease is comparatively slight. The Board may be satisfied in their own mind on this point, but I do not think that opinion would do much to allay the fears and anxieties of the people in the event of an outbreak with the usual fatality.

Mumps.

Mumps.— Epidemics of this disease have been considerable in number and extent during the year. The disease became somewhat prevalent in the County in the latter months of the previous year, and has since spread in all directions. It has had a most serious effect on school attendance on account of its wholesale attack and the duration of infection. For Mumps alone 24 school departments were closed; for Mumps and Scarlet Fever 2; and for Mumps and Measles 3, being a total of 29 against 4 last year.

Chicken Pox.

Chicken Pox.— The notifications of this disease have decreased considerably during the year. The following districts in which cases were notified last year have no notifications this, and therefore, it is presumed that notification has been dropped, these are:—Melton Mowbray Urban and Rural; and Blaby Rural. There were in all 142 notifications from six districts, as against 382 from nine districts last year, and 403 from thirteen districts in 1904. From the Urban Districts they were Ashby 20, Market Harborough 27, and Wigston 16; those from the Rural Districts being Belvoir 17, Billesdon 18, and Lutterworth 44.

The following are the age periods of the notifications received:—

Year.	All Ages.	Under one.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.
1902	529	69	286	167	5	2
1903	248	19	133	87	8	1
1904	403	12	209	163	15	4
1905	382	30	141	197	12	2
1906	142	10	57	71	4	0

Alcoholism.

Alcoholism.— From Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver 32 deaths were recorded, as against 38 last year and 27 in 1904. Six

of the deaths took place in Public Institutions. In the Urban Districts there were 11 deaths, and in the Rural 21. It is interesting to note that each year about 25 per cent. of the deaths take place at 65 years of age or over.

Infant Mortality.—The rate is exactly the same as last year, viz.:—117 per 1,000 births. The actual number of deaths was 744, against 741 last year; the previous decennial average being 969. The rate for Rural England and Wales was 116. Infant
Mortality.
Rate per thousand
births, 117.

In the Urban Districts there were 380 deaths equal to a rate of 144, the previous decennial average being 204. The highest rates were 193 at Hinckley, and 188 at Shepshed, and the lowest 85 at Market Harborough, and 94 at Ashby Woulds. The two last-named have had the lowest rates for the last three years; this is a matter of great congratulation for Ashby Woulds because it has a much higher Birth rate.

In the Rural Districts there were 364 deaths, equal to a rate of 99 per thousand births, against a rate of 105 last year, and a previous decennial rate of 114. The highest rates were 114 in the Hinckley district, and 111 in the Barrow district, and the lowest 47 in the Lutterworth district, and 51 in the Hallaton district. Both these latter districts have, comparatively speaking, moderate Birth rates.

The Table of Statistics (Table 5 at the end of this Report), giving the Infant Mortality during the year 1906, the causes of death and the ages in weeks and months under one year of age, are well worth careful study. There were 731 deaths certified, and 13 uncertified; there were 17 deaths from Whooping Cough, 4 from Measles, and 2 each from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria; Diarrhœa was responsible for 114 deaths; Premature Birth for 141 deaths; Atrophy, etc., for 111 deaths; Tuberculous diseases for 21 deaths; Convulsions, 58 deaths; and Bronchitis and Pneumonia, 99. These are the main figures, and the highest total is under the head of Premature Births. Most of the other causes of death are to be converted by better education of the mothers, and greater regard for the proper care and feeding of the infants.

Efforts are made in the various districts in the County to obtain the assistance of District Visitors, Nurses, and others to distribute and explain, printed instructions supplied by the Local Authorities. At Wigston especially the Medical Officer of Health pleads for such help, and points out the great advantage reaped in other districts.

The
Notification
Act.

The Notification Act.—Little change has been made in the notification of Infectious diseases during the year.

The Hinckley Urban District Council in the latter months of the year adopted, temporarily, the notification of Measles on account of the combined presence of Measles and Scarlet Fever, and in order to assist in stamping out both. Three districts have apparently dropped the notification of Chicken Pox, viz.:—Melton Mowbray Urban and Rural, and Blaby Rural.

The voluntary notification of Phthisis is dealt with under the heading of that disease. It is not very successful at present. Perhaps after a little more experience of compulsory notification as carried out in Sheffield and in Scotland some form of compulsory notification may be available for the country generally.

School
Closure.

School Closure.—The number of schools closed on account of the prevalence of Infectious illness was rather less than last year, being 108 against 125; and the number of children affected about 13,000 as against 18,000 last year. The average period of closure was five weeks, whilst last year it was only about three. Taking all these points into consideration it is clear that the sum total of interference with school work was even greater this year than last. Comparing the list of diseases which caused the closures Measles was much less prevalent, but Mumps and Whooping Cough much worse. The two latter diseases invariably called for a long closure, and it is no doubt due to these that the average period of closure was so extended.

The following is a list of diseases responsible for the closure and the numbers of schools affected:—

DISEASE.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AFFECTED.
Diphtheria	9
Diphtheria and Sore Throat	2
Scarlet Fever	10
Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough ...	1
Scarlet Fever and Mumps	2
Mumps	24
Influenza	1
Whooping Cough	21
Chicken Pox	12
Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough ...	2
Measles	19
Measles and Mumps	3
Measles and Whooping Cough ...	1
Rubella	1

108

The average period of closure was 5 weeks, and the number of children affected just over 13,000.

Isolation and Hospital Accommodation. — Nothing new in the way of Hospital accommodation has been provided during the year under review. In those districts fortunate enough to possess hospitals, these establishments have been very much appreciated, and where there is no hospital the need is much felt, and recommendations that such should be provided are many and urgent.

Isolation and
Hospital
Accommodation.

The number of cases isolated and cases notified in the County, and in the Urban and Rural Districts separately, are given below. Roughly, about a third of the Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever cases were isolated, and about one-fifth of the Enteric Fever cases. Certainly larger proportions than these should be isolated and especially is the want of accommodation for Typhoid cases felt.

CASES NOTIFIED AND ISOLATED.

	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
COUNTY: Notified ...	434	655	132
Isolated ...	143	248	27
URBAN: Notified ...	137	279	58
Isolated ...	64	125	21
RURAL: Notified ...	297	376	74
Isolated ...	79	123	6

As each year comes round practical experience teaches us the necessity for properly constructed, equipped, and managed hospitals, and, in my opinion, such ought to be provided for every district in the County.

At Coalville the temporary hospital has been found very useful for the very necessitous cases (Typhoid Fever), where adequate nursing or isolation at home was an impossibility. Adequate hospital accommodation however is required.

At the Hinckley Joint Hospital the question of erecting a new permanent administration block in connection with the temporary hospital is under consideration.

The difficulty of dealing with Enteric Fever cases in patients' homes in the Rural District has been well illustrated during a recent outbreak at Earl Shilton, and the Medical Officer of Health again urges most strongly the provision of accommodation for these cases.

At Loughborough the great value of the Isolation Hospital became manifest during one outbreak of Typhoid Fever, and no doubt helped to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Borough has applied to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £1,225 for the purchase of a site for their Isolation Hospital. The Corporation were under the necessity of finding

a new site and this proposed site was accepted by them as the best available. The site is situated on Ling Lane, off Park Road, and is just inside the Borough. Considerable objection was raised to the proximity of the site to the houses on that side of the town. The Local Government Board, however, granted the loan.

At Market Harborough the isolation blocks provided for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria have been kept in efficient working order, but only one case of Scarlet Fever has been treated. The use of the premises is subject to the sanction of the Local Authority and is to meet insufficient home isolation.

The Melton and Belvoir Joint Hospital has been kept almost full owing to the outbreak of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever in the Urban District, and in many parishes in the Rural District. Since this hospital has been opened isolation there has been eagerly sought after when the necessity arose. The Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District says: "It is to the credit of your Isolation Hospital and its staff that no Return case came under observation during the year, and that nothing save appreciative and grateful praise of the kindness and solicitude of its Matron and Nurses is to be heard throughout your town."

In the Barrow Rural District the Medical Officer of Health regrets that there is no provision for the isolation of Enteric Fever; he also recommends that hospital isolation and accommodation for certain cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria should be provided.

In the Billesdon Rural District the want of accommodation is felt. Cases that have been isolated have had to be sent to other districts.

The Blaby and Wigston Joint Hospital was largely used. From Wigston 40 of the 46 Diphtheria cases notified, and 30 of the 33 Scarlet Fever cases notified, were removed to the hospital. From the Blaby Rural District 7 of the 13 of the Diphtheria cases notified, 61 of the 83 Scarlet Fever cases notified, and 2 of the 3 Enteric cases notified were removed to the hospital. I think these figures clearly prove how well the hospital is appreciated.

The arrangements existing for the removal of Scarlet Fever cases from the Castle Donington Rural District to the Draycott Hospital have again been a failure. No case was removed; several of the Scarlet Fever patients might, however, have been removed with advantage, but the hospital was never available. The Medical

Officer of Health recommends that some accommodation be provided for the district, and advises that two cottages, in different parts of the district, would meet all requirements.

In the Loughborough Rural District the value of being able to send cases of Enteric Fever to the Loughborough Borough Isolation Hospital was demonstrated in the stopping of the outbreak at Thorpe Acre and Prestwold.

In the Market Bosworth Rural District the extension of the temporary hospital, so that accommodation can be provided for more than one disease at a time, has been approved by the Council and will no doubt soon be an accomplished fact.

In the Market Harborough Rural District an agreement has been entered into with the Blaby Hospital. This arrangement is only partially satisfactory, as the people in the district object to the removal to such a distance. During the outbreak of Diphtheria at Fleckney, some of the cases were isolated at the Blaby Hospital.

Disinfection.

Disinfection.— Disinfection of premises has been carried out in the various districts as heretofore. Proper provision for the disinfection of clothing and bedding, etc., was greatly felt in many parts of the County. At Thurmaston such provision is recommended.

It appears to me that, generally speaking, there is a want of thoroughness—in some districts great carelessness—in carrying out disinfection both of premises and clothing. This condition of things does not pay in the long run. If it is done at all it must be done well, and I think it would be a good thing in every district if a written report were sent by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health stating exactly what had been carried out.

Meteorology.

Meteorology. — I am pleased to acknowledge the meteorological returns from the same districts as last year. I have tabulated the Rainfall from Wigston, Nanpantan, Loughborough Sewage Farm, and Kibworth as last year. The average rainfall at these four stations last year was 19·12. This year it is 25·18, shewing an increased rainfall of over 6 inches.

	Wigston.	Nanpantan.	Loughboro' Sewage Farm.	Kibworth.
Jan.	3·19	3·63	3·19	3·52
Feb.	2·09	2·77	1·87	2·01
Mar.	1·56	1·32	1·25	1·43
Apr.	0·45	0·86	0·67	0·66
May	1·56	1·88	2·09	1·55
June	3·28	2·55	2·36	2·97
July	0·59	0·54	0·54	0·91
Aug.	1·14	0·93	0·82	1·44
Sept.	1·11	0·91	0·97	1·08
Oct.	3·91	5·14	4·99	4·86
Nov.	2·89	3·02	3·08	3·71
Dec.	2·48	2·55	2·11	2·29
Total in Inches	24·25	26·10	23·94	26·43

At Wigston rain fell on 166 days. The Belvoir Report contains a summary of observations taken at Belvoir Castle Gardens, viz. :— Wind, prevailing direction, S. W. ; Rainfall, total 25·23 inches on 209 days ; Barometer, highest reading, 30·70, lowest 20·00 ; Thermometer, highest in the shade, 92° on August 31st, lowest on the screen 11° on December 30th ; Mean temperature of the year 48° 46 ; Total sunshine 1,730 hours, which is 229 hours above the average, there being 53 sunless days.

To the Melton Rural Report is attached the usual complete and valuable Meteorological Table, compiled by Dr. J. T. Tibbles, F.R. Met. Society, of Melton Mowbray. This Table is given below :

Meteorological Observations for 1906. Melton Mowbray, 250 feet above Sea Level.

By JOHN T. TIBBLES, M.R.C.S., Eng.; F.R. Met. Soc.; "St. Monans," Melton Mowbray.

BAROMETER REDUCED TO SEA LEVEL AND 32° F.				TEMPERATURE										RAINFALL.			
Month.	Mean of Month.	Highest. Date.	Lowest. Date.	MEANS.					EXTREMES.					Rain in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Inches.	Date.
				9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean of Month.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.					
Jan.	29.872	30.663 27rd	28.870 6th	38°.1	44°.5	32°.7	11°-8	38°-6	53°	27th	23°	23rd	7.5	3.14	19	0.25	5th
Feb.	29.712	30.328 7th	28.865 11th	34° 9	38°-4	24°-4	14° 0	31°-4	48°	10th	20°	14th	5.8	2.16	16	0.57	27th
Mar.	29.979	30.364 3rd	29.315 12th	39°-8	47° 1	31°-5	15°-6	39°-3	62°	17th	22°	3rd	8.1	1.78	17	0.24	11th
April	30.087	30.694 9th	29.083 29th	45°-2	54°-5	37°-4	17°-1	45°-8	70°	12th	23°	20th	4.4	0.49	7	0.20	28th
May	30.322	30.052 13th	29.435 16th	52°-2	61° 6	41°-8	19°-8	51° 7	73°	8th	27°	18th	7.1	2.27	17	0.28	16th
June	30.056	30.360 5th	29.852 27th	59°-1	67°-0	44°-8	22°-2	55° 9	77°	19th	30°	5th	7.4	3.33	11	0.70	15th
July	30.002	30.225 9th	29.780 19th	64°-7	72°-6	48°-5	24°-1	60°-5	80°	30th	38°	12th	5.8	0.81	6	0.24	28th
Aug.	29.917	30.375 28th	29.570 14th	64°-6	75°-8	50°-4	25°-4	63°-1	91°	31st	42°	30th	6.0	0.98	13	0.25	24th
Sept.	29.868	30.581 24th	29.675 14th	54° 0	68°-8	46°-2	22°-6	57°-5	93°	2nd	29°	28th	4.9	1.35	10	0.39	14th
Oct.	29.757	30.332 25th	29.180 30th	50°-9	56°-2	41°-8	14°-4	49° 0	68°	1st	29°	21st	7.5	4.82	22	1.14	18th
Nov.	29.803	30.459 12th	29.080 19th	44°-2	49°-1	38°-3	10°-8	43°-7	61°	22nd	24°	19th	7.9	3.37	16	0.98	8th
Dec.	29.891	30.520 21st	29.060 26th	34°-6	40°-2	28°-2	12° 0	34°-2	52°	4th	13°	30th	7.6	3.12	18	0.55	25th

TOTAL RAINFALL FOR 1906—27.62 inches in 172 days.

Bye-Laws.— Reference to Table 6 on the question as to whether Building Bye-laws have been adopted in the various districts shews that it is answered in the affirmative in only a few districts. This I think must be an error, and I hope that another year a complete record will be forthcoming.

Adoptive Acts.— No fresh action appears to have been taken under this heading.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. — The work in the County under this heading makes a little progress each year, but, judging by the returns given in the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports (Table 6), the supervision of these premises is nothing like what it ought to be. It appears that in quite a number of districts dairymen, cow-keepers, and purveyors of milk are not even registered. This is entirely the fault of the District Councils themselves. It is a duty which has hitherto been neglected. It is not optional. The compulsory duties of carrying out the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders are often confounded with the optional ones of providing Regulations with regard to premises.

Several attempts have been made by the London County Council to obtain powers in a private Act of Parliament to send their own inspectors to inspect all dairies and cowsheds supplying milk to London. I have mentioned this before. This action is almost entirely brought about by the neglect of the District Councils to properly supervise these premises.

There is one very good instance in the county of a district where Regulations have been recently adopted with a report of the result of the first year's inspections. This entirely bears out what I have said in previous reports that the larger dealers have nothing to fear from Regulations or inspections, but it is the smaller places which require the most careful supervision. At Shepshed Regulations were adopted, and came into force on January 1st, 1906. The Medical Officer of Health says: "There are 53 dairies and cowsheds in the district, of which only 13 are registered. Towards the end of the year 66 inspections were made. Generally it was found that the premises of the larger farms were all that could be desired; but in the case of the smaller places there were many defects found. Thirty-seven notices were sent out, including 25 for lime washing, 5 for defective drainage, 4 for bad water supply, and 3 for other

sanitary defects. Another visit will be made at an early date, and by that time I hope to be able to give a more satisfactory report on the sanitary condition of the dairies, and cowsheds of the district."

In the Ashby Woulds district the general condition of the dairies and cowsheds was found to be satisfactory. The average air space allotted to each cow is 482 cubic feet. Limewashing was necessary in three cowsheds, and ventilation was insufficient in two.

The Coalville authority is at last seriously taking up the question of adopting Regulations, and draft Regulations are at present with the Local Government Board for consideration.

At Market Harborough the dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops come under the supervision of the Veterinary Inspector specially appointed.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Ashby Rural District recommended the District Council to put into force the powers they already possess. Every person selling milk should be required to be registered, "as it is only in this way that your officers can exercise the supervision which is so important in respect of suitability of cowsheds, water supply, and cleanliness of the vessels used."

In the Belvoir Rural District, in compliance with an Order from the Local Government Board, a special inspection and report was made on the premises in that district. This report gives details of the sanitary conditions of the premises of the various parishes, which shews that, generally speaking, the ventilation was good, cleanliness very fair, and the drainage in some sheds was not satisfactory. The report ends with a few general recommendations which, if carried out, will no doubt improve the conditions prevailing.

In the Castle Donington Rural District new model bye-laws are now in force, and it was decided that proper control should be exercised. A register has been prepared, and a proper systematic inspection is to be undertaken.

Offensive Trade.

Offensive Trade.— In the Lutterworth Rural District the establishment of a tripe dressing business gave rise to no little nuisance in its vicinity. The notice to place the premises in a sanitary condition led to the removal of the business from the district.

Slaughter Houses.—The inspection of these premises has gone on in much the same way as in former years. According to the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports there are 84 premises licensed or registered in the Urban Districts, and these are regularly inspected. At Quorn the premises are not licensed or registered, and the District Council should require either one or the other.

In most of the Rural Districts inspections are periodically carried out, but these Councils are considerably handicapped in their work by their limited powers.

Common Lodging Houses.—The number of these premises registered in the county is the same as last year, viz.:—16 in the Urban Districts and 5 in the Rural. The number of inspections of these is reported to be 168, and this does not include the number of periodical inspections at Melton Mowbray.

Little comment is made in the Annual Reports on the conditions of these premises.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch the Regulations passed by the Council in 1905 have proved very beneficial during the past year.

At Coalville the number of persons accommodated appears to be steadily on the decline—the numbers have fallen from 22,924 in 1903 to 14,209 in 1906. No case of infectious illness occurred in any of the houses.

At Loughborough visits have as usual been made at various hours of the day and night by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.

I am indebted to E. Holmes, Esq., for the following Report made by him in January, 1907, to the Standing Joint Committee.

Vagrants and Tramps.—“Pursuant to my habit since 1895, I submit details of the number of persons who have frequented the Common Lodging Houses and Casual Wards throughout the County.”

“ (1). At the Casual Wards during each of the last twelve years.”

“ (2). At the Common Lodging Houses during each of the last ten years.”

CASUAL WARDS.

1895	...	...	...	...	61,418
1896	...	...	...	...	51,464
1897	...	...	...	...	42,420
1898	...	...	...	...	41,344
1899	...	...	...	...	33,725
1900	...	...	...	...	23,887
1901	...	...	...	...	28,481
1902	...	...	...	...	29,835
1903	...	...	...	...	37,218
1904	...	...	...	...	49,164
1905	...	...	...	...	54,672
1906	...	...	...	...	44,009

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

1897	...	...	...	...	105,588
1898	...	...	...	...	107,840
1899	...	...	...	...	106,248
1900	...	...	...	...	92,300
1901	...	...	...	...	97,842
1902	...	...	...	...	119,854
1903	...	...	...	...	124,887
1904	...	...	...	...	116,151
1905	...	...	...	...	116,557
1906	...	...	...	...	123,833

“ These figures show that during the past year there has been ”
 “ a decrease of 10,663, or 19·50 per cent. on the number of persons ”
 “ who have stayed in the various Casual Wards, and an increase of ”
 “ 7,276, or 6·24 per cent. on those who have visited the Common ”
 “ Lodging Houses.”

“ The ever-growing increase in this class of persons is, in the ”
 “ main, responsible for the rise in the number of offences, particu- ”
 “ larly against property, which it has been my duty to report from ”
 “ year to year.”

Factories, Work-
shops and
Workplaces.

Factories, Workshops, and Work-places (including Bakehouses and Home Work).—The new and elaborate Table of Returns of inspections of premises under this Act, of Defects found, of Home Work, of the number of Registered Workshops, and of other matters is complete this year. The totals for the Urban and Rural Districts, and for the whole County are given at the end of this Report.

The number of Workshops registered in the whole County is 1,301, being 582 in the Urban Districts, and 719 in the Rural. The total inspections of premises in the whole County was as follows:— Factories, 295; Workshops, 1,120; Work-places, 615; Total, 2,030. Seven written notices were sent to factories and 105 to workshops. The number of defects found was 128, all of which were remedied; 66 of these were want of cleanliness, and 35 were breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses.

The supervision of the home worker is rendered very difficult chiefly for two reasons. In the first place some of the work is sublet by the home-workers or is done with the assistance of friends and neighbours, and secondly, because some of the outworkers only undertake such work at regular times. Roughly speaking, there are about 5,000 out-workers in the county; the number of inspections of outworkers' premises was 1,754; and on premises of 64 outworkers infectious illness occurred.

Midwives Act.—The number of registered midwives in the Midwives Act. County is 128, distributed in the various districts as follows:—

URBAN.		RURAL.	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch..	1	Ashby-de-la-Zouch..	17 in 12 parishes
Ashby Woulds ..	3	Barrow-on-Soar ..	14 in 10 parishes
Coalville	7	Belvoir	1
Hinckley	1	Billesdon	3 in 3 parishes
Loughborough ..	7	Blaby	9 in 7 parishes
Market Harborough	1	Castle Donington ..	2 in 2 parishes
Melton Mowbray ..	4	Hallaton	1
Quorn	1	Hinckley	4 in 4 parishes
Shepshed	3	Loughborough ..	2 in 2 parishes
Thurmaston ..	1	Lutterworth	3 in 3 parishes
Wigston	3	Market Bosworth ..	24 in 15 parishes
		Market Harborough	6 in 5 parishes
		Melton Mowbray ..	10 in 7 parishes
Totals ..	32		96 in 72 parishes
	} 128		

From this it will be seen that some of the districts are badly supplied, but the real need will not be felt until April, 1910, when those women who are still practising, but are not registered, will be required to give up such work. The more one sees of the working of the Act the more one wonders why women without certificates are allowed to practise for the five years from 1905 to 1910.

It is manifestly unfair for those who are registered that they should be under such strict rules, whilst other unregistered women

do exactly the same practice, and are not bound by any rules or supervised in any way. The clause in the Act allowing registration to midwives who had done two years' previous practice is quite sufficient to safeguard the interests of those midwives in bona-fide practice at the time of the passing of the Act. By allowing unregistered women to practise until 1910, the Act has done two things. It has paved the way for older midwives to go on practising, unregistered, for the five years, and then give up, and it has allowed a new lot of midwives (calling themselves nurses or monthly nurses) to spring up in competition with the registered midwives. All the former bona-fide midwives ought to have been required to register—and registration could have been had for the asking—and the latter class of nurses ought never to have been allowed to start. The Higher Education Committee grant 6 scholarships of £25 each yearly for the training of midwives at the Maternity Home and Training School belonging to the Leicester Provident Dispensary.

By this means the County have endeavoured to provide more trained midwives for the County generally. The difficulty has been to get candidates sufficiently well educated to take up this profession. There is a sufficient supply of excellent women who would make first class midwives, but whose education has not been sufficient for them to be able to write scientific answers to scientific questions on a subject like midwifery after three months' training.

I have repeatedly urged that the examination of the Central Midwives Board should be practical (carried out at some maternity hospital) and viva voce.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Housing of the Working Classes.—Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, in the Urban Districts, 3 houses were condemned as unfit for habitation and closed, and in the Rural Districts 2 condemned and closed. Under the Public Health Act, in the Urban Districts, 10 were condemned, 7 closed, and 136 cleansed, etc.; and in the Rural Districts 14 were condemned, 5 closed, and 191 cleansed. These figures generally are a considerable increase over the work of the previous year.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding.—Fifty-three nuisances of overcrowding were abated in the County, being 21 in the Urban Districts, and 32 in the Rural Districts. The number of inspections of such premises was much less than in the previous year, there being 32 in the Urban Districts and 260 in the Rural, but this latter number does not include those for the Market Bosworth Rural District. In the Bar-

row Rural District alone 218 inspections were made. Many of the districts make no return of any work done under this heading.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal and Rivers Pollution.—Dur- Sewerage, Sewage
ing the year under review six Local Government Board Inquiries Disposal, & Rivers
were held in various parts of the County, and detailed reports of Pollution.
these have been submitted by me from time to time.

At Hinckley the Urban District Council applied for a loan of £2,350 for the purchase of 140 acres of land adjoining their present sewage farm for the purpose of extending that farm. The Local Government Board declined to sanction this loan, chiefly on the ground that the proposed land was unsuitable. For Narborough and Cosby the Blaby Rural District Council presented a petition to the Local Government Board for a Provisional Order for the compulsory purchase of land in the parish of Whetstone, and at the same time applied for a loan of £10,625 for a joint scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the two first named parishes. After very considerable delay the order has been granted, and the scheme sanctioned with some slight modifications.

For Thorpe Satchville, the Melton Mowbray Rural District Council applied for a loan of £1,150 for Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works. The proposed site is situated on the east side of the Great Northern Railway. Some objection was taken to this by the residents of the village, and endeavours were to be made to obtain an alternate site on the west side of the railway bank.

For Glenfield, the Blaby Rural District Council applied for a loan of £4,230 for sewerage and sewage disposal. The disposal works proposed were for artificial treatment. After some delay and several alterations the Local Government Board sanctioned the loan.

For Shepshed the Urban District Council applied for a loan of £800 for the sewerage of Leicester Road. The Board declined to sanction the loan until improvements had been carried out at the sewage farm.

For Quorn the Urban District Council applied for a loan of £375 for the sewerage of Cheveney Lane and Woodhouse Lane. This was sanctioned. An inspection of the Quorn Sewage Farm shewed that it was in good working order and in a satisfactory condition.

The original plans for the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works for Fleckney as submitted at the Inquiry in 1905, were somewhat modified, and a loan of £2,910 was sanctioned as against £2,720 at first asked for.

Some trouble arose at Sileby on account of the method of treatment sanctioned by the Local Government Board being changed, and different treatment works erected. After considerable trouble and delay the Board, however, sanctioned the scheme.

A number of places have come under the notice of the Sanitary and Rivers Pollution Committee on account of pollutions of rivers or streams by the effluent from sewage farms, or by untreated sewage.

At Market Harborough, at one time during the summer, the sewage farm was working very badly, and most serious pollution of the river Welland occurred.

At Melton Mowbray the pollution of the river Eye was so bad that the County Council issued a statutory notice under the Rivers Pollution Act on the Urban District Council. This District Council has had many difficulties to contend with, the chief of which has not been the actual provision of a sewage disposal scheme. The legal difficulty that has had to be contended with so far as the wool scouring works are concerned has been very great, and after considerable negotiation this has been settled so that the waste from these works is treated there before entering the sewers. It was quite useless for the District Council to provide sewage disposal works until this waste was removed.

The pollution of the River Soar at Wanlip by the storm water outfall belonging to Leicester Corporation has again been under consideration. A length of the river bed below the outfall was dredged and cleaned by the Corporation during the autumn.

At Barwell most of the sewage ran almost untreated into the various water courses. Here some 30 acres of land have been leased for treatment purposes.

At Swannington the pollution of the brook still continues. The Ashby Rural District Council are having a scheme of sewage disposal prepared.

The pollution of the brook by the sewage from Bitteswell was under consideration, and a larger tank for settling purposes has been provided.

The pollution of the brook at Rothley has been under consideration. The Barrow Rural District Council ought in the near future to be prepared to carry out a proper sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for this parish.

The pollution of the water course in Stoughton Lane, Leicester, was caused by the drainage from houses on a new building estate just beyond the borough boundary. This pollution has been somewhat remedied, but the question generally is still under consideration.

Complaints of pollution were also received with regard to the Loughborough Sewage Farm, and the leather-board mill at Syston. In both instances improvements were effected.

Whetstone is still without any sewage treatment. This question has frequently been the subject of comment by the Medical Officer of Health in both Annual and Special Reports.

The sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Burbage is now practically completed.

Throughout the County a number of small extensions of sewers and small treatment works have been provided for smaller parishes and areas.

Loans to Local Authorities.—The following loans have been sanctioned to Local Authorities in Leicestershire during the years 1896 to 1905 :—

L.C.B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.		PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1896.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Repayment of Loan.	30*	797
"	"	Sewerage	30	6.0
"	"	Water Supply	30	8,695
"	"	"	15	1,080
Coalville	.. ..	Land for Water Supply	5	500
"	"	Water Supply	5	858
Hinckley	.. ..	Sewage Disposal	10	800
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,700
Melton Mowbray	.. ..	"	30	4,050
"	"	Sewerage	40	550
Wigston Magna	.. ..	Hospital	30	294
1897.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Water Supply	30	2,500
Hinckley	.. ..	Fire Brigade	10	535
"	"	Gas Works	50	1,000
"	"	Sewage Disposal	10	130
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	1,470
Quorn	.. ..	Street Improvement	21	595
"	"	Water Supply	30	155
1898.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Land for S. and S.D.	50	5,523
"	"	S. and S.D.	30	8,977
Coalville	.. ..	"	30	22,492
Hinckley	.. ..	Gas Works	25	8,500
Loughborough	.. B.	Land for Dépôt	50	200
"	"	Paying off Loans	50	1,100
"	"	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	10	500
"	"	Sewerage	30	2,500
1899.				
Hinckley	.. U.D.	Street Improvement	20	5,100
Loughborough	.. B.	Land for Fire Station, Mortuary, and Dépôt	5†	700
"	"	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	5	1,075
"	"	"	50	1,175
"	"	" Street Improvement "	17	650
Thurmaston	.. U.D.	"	20	894
1900.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Water Supply	30	556
Coalville	.. ..	"	30	36,511
Melton Mowbray	.. ..	"	30	9,320
1901.				
Loughborough	.. B.	Land for Dépôt Purposes	50	250
"	"	Street Improvement	20	1,760
"	"	Sewerage	30	490
"	"	Street Improvement	15	452
"	"	"	15	100
"	"	Land for Street Improvement	50	3,500
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Street Improvement	20	705
"	"	Land for New Street	50	2,345
"	"	Market Purposes	35	25,950
"	"	Slaughter House Purposes	35	1,050

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

* This period dates from 17th November, 1894

† This period dates from 6th January, 1896.

L.G.B. Loans to Town and Urban District Councils.

DISTRICT.		PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1902.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Sewerage	30	1,451
"	.. "	Land for Scavenging Purposes	60	600
Hinckley	.. "	Offices	31	2,508
"	.. "	Private Street Improvement	20	630
"	.. "	Land for Hospital	50	500
Loughborough	.. B.	Sewage Disposal	30	300
"	.. "	Refuse Destructor	20	1,314
"	.. "	Disinfector	10	340
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Fire Brigade Station	32	550
"	.. "	Land for Refuse Tip	30	425
Melton Mowbray	.. "	{ Contribution towards cost of constructing a new Road and a Bridge }	30	1,000
"	.. "	Water Supply	30	2,000
Quorndon	.. "	S. and S.D.	31	11,300
Shepshed	.. "	Land for Fire Brigade Purposes	50	50
"	.. "	Land for Depot Purposes	50	100
"	.. "	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	50	850
1903.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Street Improvement	60	541
"	.. "	Land for Street Improvement	5	111
"	.. "	Hospital Purposes	57	632
"	.. "	Land for Depot Purposes	60	750
"	.. "	Land for New Street	60	445
Coalville	.. U.D.	S. and S.D.	30	18,122
"	.. "	Sewage Disposal	10	400
"	.. "	Land for Sewage Disposal	60	2,100
Hinckley	.. U.D.	Sewage Disposal	30	500
"	.. "	Gas Works Purposes	30	5,000
Melton Mowbray	.. "	Water Supply	30	800
Quorn	.. "	Water Supply	29	204
Wigston Magna	.. "	Street Improvement	20	1,471
1904.				
Coalville	.. U.D.	S. and S. D.	27	3,012
"	.. "	"	30	293
Loughborough	.. B.	Electric Undertaking	25	5,600
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Water Supply	30	270
"	.. "	Mortuary	30	135
"	.. "	Sewerage	30	825
Melton Mowbray	.. U.D.	Purchase of Property for Street Improvement	50	3,675
"	.. "	Water Supply	30	600
Wigston Magna	.. U.D.	Land for S.D.	60	3,500
"	.. "	S. and S. D.	30	14,049
"	.. "	Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	48	775
1905.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	.. U.D.	Street Improvement	54	2,000
Coalville	.. "	S.D.	30	470
Hinckley	.. "	S.D.	10	50
"	.. "	Water Supply	30	1,358
"	.. "	Land for New Street	60	470
"	.. "	"	5	530
Loughborough	.. B.	Street Improvement	20	73
"	.. "	Land for Ditto	60	257
"	.. "	Street Improvement	20	1,100
Market Harborough	.. U.D.	Land for Public Walks and Pleasure Grounds	60	2,000
"	.. "	"	5	1,200
"	.. "	"	60	1,000
"	.. "	"	5	500
Quorn ion	.. "	S. and S.D.	30	4,212
Wigston Magna	.. "	S. and S.D.	30	4,804
"	.. "	Sewerage	30	276
"	.. "	S. and S.D.	30	13,409
"	.. "	Land for S.D.	30	640

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

L.G.B. Loans to Local Rural District Councils.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT ON WHICH LOAN IS TO BE CHARGED.	PURPOSE.	Period in Years.	Amount in £'s.
1896.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	Bardon.	S. and S.D.	30	1,800
Blaby ..	Blaby	Hospital.	30	706
1897.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Syston	S. and S.D.	30	1,046
Market Bosworth ..	Ibstock	"	30	2,800
Melton Mowbray ..	Somerby	"	25	320
1898.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Barkby	S. and S.D.	30	3,100
Blaby " ..	"	"	30	200
Blaby " ..	Oadby	Land for S.D.	50	1,250
" " ..	"	S. and S.D.	30	4,050
Castle Donington ..	Castle Donington	"	31	6,500
Market Bosworth ..	Ratby	Sewerage	30	420
Market Harborough ..	Kibworth Beauchamp	Land for S.D.	50	735
" " ..	" "	S. and S.D.	30	1,383
" " ..	Kibworth Harcourt	Land for S.D.	50	515
" " ..	" "	S. and S.D.	30	967
1899.				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	Bardon	S. and S.D.	30	288
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Syston	"	23	7,000
Blaby ..	Kirby Muxloe	Land for S.D.	50	1,400
" " ..	" "	S. and S.D.	30	4,064
Castle Donington ..	Castle Donington	Water Supply	23	800
Market Bosworth ..	Ibstock	Sewerage	30	592
1900.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Syston	S. and S.D.	30	870
Blaby ..	Oadby	"	30	550
" " ..	Enderby	"	34	5,500
Castle Donington ..	Castle Donington	"	31	1,694
" " ..	" "	Water Supply	23	200
1901.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Newtown Linford	Sewerage	30	200
Blaby ..	Kirby Muxloe	S. and S.D.	30	1,411
Hallaton ..	Hallaton	"	35	1,800
Lutterworth ..	Lutterworth	"	33	10,000
Market Bosworth ..	Ibstock	Sewerage	30	800
1902.				
Hallaton ..	Hallaton	S. and S.D.	35	186
Hinckley ..	Hinckley	Land for Hospital	50	580
Market Harborough ..	Kibworth Beauchamp	Sewerage	30	1,810
1903.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Newtown Linford	S. and S.D.	28	524
" " ..	" "	"	28	196
" " ..	Sileby	"	31	12,322
Blaby ..	Oadby	"	30	2,350
Lutterworth ..	Lutterworth	Sewerage	30	587
" " ..	"	S. and S.D.	30	761
" " ..	"	Sewerage	30	240
Market Bosworth ..	Ibstock	{ Private Street Improvement }	5	500
" " ..	Kirkby Mallory	S. and S.D.	30	430
1904.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Birstall	S. and S.D.	30	790
" " ..	Sileby	"	31	2,639
" " ..	Woodhouse	"	30	530
Castle Donington ..	Kegworth	S.D.	20	200
" " ..	"	"	20	30
Hinckley ..	Stoney Stanton	Water Supply	26	116
1905.				
Barrow-on-Soar ..	Barrow-on-Soar	S. and S.D.	29	4,625
Blaby ..	Oadby	"	30	678
Hinckley ..	Burbage	"	32	7,450

N.B.—S. and S.D. is Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Scavenging and Removal of Night Soil.— Gradually year by year better scavenging is being provided for the removal of night soil, especially in the larger villages in the County. Scavengers have recently been appointed for Newbold Verdon and Fleckney, and such are recommended for Markfield, Desford, Barleston, Hallaton and Medbourne. There are also other fairly large parishes in the County which ought to have public scavengers.

Scavenging and
Removal of
Nightsoil.

Water Supply. The water supply of the County, especially among the larger populations, has received considerable attention during the year.

Water Supply.

The most prominent feature in this respect has been the completion and opening of the Blackbrook Reservoir, in September last for a supply of water for Loughborough. Shepshed is also to obtain a supply from the same source; this was available on November 22nd, and some 18 service-connections were made.

At Coalville the public supply is gradually becoming generally used. During the year some 586 houses were supplied, making a total of 1,552 altogether. The analysis of the water was most satisfactory.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch some temporary difficulties were met with during the summer months, but these were overcome, and everything is now satisfactory.

At Hinckley the quality of the water is excellent, but a greater supply is required, and arrangements have been made to obtain the same.

At Market Harborough some shortage has been experienced during the driest months of the year, and the Council are applying for permission to augment the supply at North Kilworth in the direction of a natural underground storage reservoir.

At Melton Mowbray the quality of the water is of the same high standard of purity, but the supply is hardly sufficient.

Measham, in the Ashby Rural District, is very badly off for water, and it is proposed to sink a number of new wells.

At Enderby, in the Blaby Rural District, it has been decided to abandon the proposal for raising water from Lubbethorpe, and to come to terms for a supply from the Leicester Corporation mains at present laid to the County Asylum, Narborough.

The water supply of Ullesthorpe was the subject of a Special Report by the Medical Officer of Health for the Lutterworth Rural District. This question is still under consideration.

At Fleckney, in the Market Harborough Rural District, the water supply has been frequently under consideration. The analyses of the samples of water from the village have generally turned out unsatisfactory.

In the County 312 samples of water were taken for analysis, and 165 were condemned; 21 wells were closed, and 137 repaired, etc.; public supply was substituted in 281 cases.

Privies, Pails, and
Water Closets.

Privies, Pails, and Water Closets.— Gradually, but surely, the old fashioned privy midden is being exterminated, but there are still a few districts which cling to this abominable insanitation. From the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports I note that at Coalville 44 privies were *repaired*. After all the money spent by this authority in providing first class sewers, sewage disposal schemes and water supply, this action of retaining the privy midden is somewhat surprising. On the other hand, it is gratifying to note that at Ashby 20 middens have been converted to water closets, at Hinckley 10, at Melton Mowbray 57, and at Wigston 39.

In the Rural Districts the conservancy methods are still clung to almost as much as ever. To me the attitude of the District Councils in this respect is incomprehensible. No less than 297 privy middens were *repaired* during the year.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Nett.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
96,458	27·4	13·7	144	1·4

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. C. R. WILLIAMS.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
4,722	23·3	13·5	101	0·8

The Birth rate is 3·6 below the average of the previous decennium; the nett Death rate shews an improvement over last year, and the other rates are satisfactory. From Zymotic diseases there were 4 deaths, viz.:—Enteric Fever 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Diarrhœa 2. There were 6 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 5 from other Tubercular diseases. The compulsory notifications of Infectious diseases numbered 43, viz.:—Diphtheria 7, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 9, Enteric Fever 4, Puerperal Fever 2, and Varicella 20. The voluntary notification of Phthisis is in force, and 6 cases were reported. Mumps became epidemic in March, and two of the schools were closed. Whooping Cough became prevalent in July and September, but none of the cases proved fatal. None of the other Infectious diseases appeared in epidemic form. The sanitary condition of the district is greatly improved; re-building of old tenements has been steadily going on, but there is a good deal to be done in the various courts in the town. The Regulations passed in 1905 by the Council with regard to common lodging houses have proved very beneficial. The drainage and sewerage have worked well, and the water supply, after a temporary difficulty, has gone on satisfactorily. All the other premises coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority have been periodically inspected and found satisfactory.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch
4257 acres.

ASHBY WOULDS.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. R. LOGAN.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
3,169	26·8	11·3	94	1·3

Ashby Woulds,
1825 acres.

The Birth rate shews a very considerable decline on last year, and is 10·3 below the previous decennial average; the nett Death rate is better than last year, but the Zymotic rate and Infant Mortality are higher. From Zymotic diseases there were 4 deaths, viz.:—Whooping Cough 2, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 1. From Phthisis there were 3 deaths. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 18, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 8, Erysipelas 7, Diphtheria 1, Membranous Croup 1, Enteric Fever 1. The fatal case of Enteric Fever was almost certainly contracted out of the district; there were no insanitary conditions, and the water supply was found unpolluted. The water supply of the district is mainly from a public supply which is everywhere superseding the old wells. The sewage treatment at Donisthorpe Lane is working satisfactorily, and that of Albert Village is efficient. The sewage from Stone Row, Moira, discharges into a covered tank, and the effluent passes into the ditch. The sewage from Moira and Ashby Road also discharges into a closed tank and the effluent passes into the ditch, but in this case some further treatment is necessary, and a filter bed is recommended. The scavenging has been more satisfactorily performed than in previous years. The general condition of the factories and workshops, and the dairies and cowsheds has been satisfactory, but some were insufficiently ventilated, or not thoroughly clean. In the cowsheds 482 cubic feet is the allotted space per cow. The milk and butter trade appears to be entirely local. There are 3 slaughter-houses on the register, and in one of these there is an insanitary privy too close to the building; this should be replaced by a water closet. No Infectious diseases occurred amongst home workers.

COALVILLE.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. R. W. JAMIE.

Nett.

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
17,500	33·0	15·0	149	2·0

Coalville,
15,910 acres.

All the above rates shew an improvement over those of last year, but notwithstanding the high Birth rate there is still some room for improvement in the Infant Mortality rate. The Death

rate varies considerably in the three wards, Whitwick being the highest with Hugglescote (the highest for the previous 2 years), a close second. From Zymotic diseases there were 36 deaths, viz.:—Diarrhœa 14, Enteric Fever 4, Whooping Cough 4, Diphtheria 7, Measles 7. There were 11 deaths from Phthisis, and 11 from other Tubercular diseases. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 101, viz.:—Diphtheria 39, Erysipelas 12, Scarlet Fever 25, Enteric Fever 23, Puerperal Fever 2. Twenty-seven of the Diphtheria cases and 11 of the Enteric occurred in Whitwick Ward. All the Scarlet Fever cases were of a mild type, occurred all over the district, and were most numerous in the autumn. Measles was especially prevalent in Coalville and Hugglescote in the autumn. Cases of Mumps were numerous at the same time, and the elementary schools were closed. Whooping Cough was most prevalent in Hugglescote, where there were 3 deaths. Nine of the Typhoid cases occurred in Coalville, 3 in Hugglescote, and 11 in Whitwick; they were mostly contact cases following previous cases in the same yard or locality, and there is little doubt that the infection was often water-borne. Diphtheria proved the epidemic of the year; the first case was notified in September, and from this the disease appears to have spread. Simultaneously with the notified cases a number of school children suffered from sore throats, more particularly in the Whitwick National and Holy Cross Schools; for this reason these schools were closed for a month, and the number of cases had greatly diminished at the end of the year. At the time of the outbreak frequent complaints were received of offensive smells from the street sewers. The District Council provided a nurse solely for the notified cases of Diphtheria, which procedure no doubt had a beneficial effect on the course of the epidemic. The District Council has adopted the voluntary notification of Phthisis; the offer of disinfection of houses after fatal cases has been generally gladly taken advantage of. Water closets are gradually superseding the old fashioned privies. The public water supply has been laid on to 586 houses, making a total of 1,552 houses now using the public supply. The report on the analysis of the water has been most satisfactory. The Council is determined to adopt Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order. The number of persons accommodated in the common lodging houses has steadily declined from 22,924 in 1903, to 14,209 in 1906. Premises coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority have been regularly inspected and found satisfactory.

HINCKLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. A. W. JENKINS.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
12,000	26·7	15·8	193	0·6

Hinckley,
3332 acres.

The Birth rate shews a considerable decline, and the Death rate and Infant Mortality rates very unsatisfactory increases. As regards the Infant Mortality half of the deaths were ascribed to Atrophy, Debility, or Marasmus. From Zymotic diseases there were 7 deaths, viz.:—Diarrhœa 4, Measles 2, Scarlet Fever 1. Phthisis caused 11 deaths, and other Tubercular diseases 9. The notifications of Infectious diseases numbered 127, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 94, Erysipelas 27, Diphtheria 3, Enteric Fever 2, Measles 1. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 71 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Scarlet Fever was rather more prevalent than in 1905, and as in that year the cases cropped up in all quarters of the town, and no school was attacked more than another; the schools were disinfected during the holidays, but in most instances the disease was spread by direct contagion. Measles was made notifiable at the end of the year in order to overcome the difficulties which result from a failure to distinguish between Measles and Scarlet Fever. The two Enteric cases gave a history of having eaten oysters in London, and this coincided with the incubation period. The question of erecting a new permanent Administration Block at the Isolation Hospital is under consideration. The cleansing and disinfection of rooms after the death of a person from Phthisis is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector. The water supply continues excellent; a greater supply is required, and arrangements are being made to obtain the same. Flooding of the sewer at the bottom of Stockwell Head has occurred during a very heavy storm; the question of increasing the size of the sewer will have to be considered. All parts of the town have been systematically inspected; 10 privies and 10 pan-closets have been converted into water closets. Premises under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority have been regularly inspected, and generally found satisfactory. The Council have decided to erect public swimming baths and 6 slippers baths.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. CORCORAN.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
23,162	29·0	13·5	156	2·5

The Zymotic rate and Infant Mortality are higher than last year; these are entirely due to the large number of deaths accredited to Diarrhoea. From Zymotic diseases there were 57 deaths, viz.:—Measles 5, Enteric Fever 2, Diarrhoea 50. From Phthisis there were 26 deaths, and from other Tubercular diseases 5. The Infectious diseases compulsorily notified totalled 72, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 32, Enteric Fever 18, Erysipelas 2, Diphtheria 21, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis 1. There were 20 voluntary notifications of Phthisis. The Scarlet Fever cases notified shewed a very considerable decrease over the previous year; the type of the disease was mild, and many cases were not notified until the desquamative period. Of the Typhoid Fever cases 9 occurred in two houses in Falcon Street; the disease was introduced into the Borough and broke out in an overcrowded and dirty house; seven members of the family became ill, and later on two occupants of the adjoining house developed the disease. The other cases of Enteric Fever were more or less isolated ones, and all except 2 were removed to the Isolation Hospital, which Institution proved of great value. The voluntary notification of Phthisis has been a great advantage, inasmuch as opportunities have been taken of educating patients and friends in methods of prevention and cure. The Measles epidemic which commenced at the end of 1905 continued for two months in 1906. Diarrhoea was very prevalent, especially during August and September, and 44 out of the 50 deaths from that disease were in children under one year of age. Very hot weather was no doubt responsible for this increased Mortality, and in order to improve the surrounding conditions of property, the abolition of all insanitary privies and the paving of yards is recommended, together with the distribution of the usual hand-bills. Many town improvements have been effected, and plans for 104 new houses passed. The completion and opening of the Blackbrook reservoir in September was the great event of the year; the analysis of the water is satisfactory; new filters are to be constructed at Nanpantan. The rainfall for the year at Nanpantan was 26·10 inches, and at the Loughborough Sewage Farm 23·94. Nineteen cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, all being Enteric Fever, two of which proved fatal. Systematic inspections of the Borough have been made. Legal proceedings were taken in three instances: unsound meat, conviction obtained; overcrowding, abatement order made; offensive trade, nuisance abated, and satisfactory undertaking given that it should not recur.

Borough of
Loughborough,
3045 acres.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. A. DURRANT.

	Nett.			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
8,897	22·5	11·5	85	0·9

Market
Harborough, with
Great and Little
Bowden,
4520 acres.

The above rates are not up to last year's standard. From Zymotic diseases there were 8 deaths, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 3, Diphtheria 1, Diarrhœa 3. Twelve deaths were due to Phthisis, and 4 to other Tubercular diseases; voluntary notification is in force. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 49, being Scarlet Fever 10, Erysipelas 6, Diphtheria 6, Varicella 27. The Scarlet Fever cases were scattered throughout the year, and one case was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Four of the Diphtheria cases occurred in one house. There has been no case of Typhoid Fever notified for over three years. There was a considerable amount of Whooping Cough and a very extensive outbreak of Mumps necessitating school closure owing to deficient attendance. The general sanitary condition of the town is good. The public supply of drinking water is very pure, though of some hardness, and is free from all risks of pollution, and the supply has been well maintained. Complaints have been received of the emanations from the Tan Yard, the Council consulted Professor Proctor, of Leeds University; the Tan Yard Company having agreed to carry out the suggestions contained in the latter's report, the question of proceedings was dropped. The Veterinary Inspector for Dairies, Cowsheds, Milk shops, and Slaughter houses, and the Inspector for Bakehouses, Factories, and Workshops, have regularly visited the premises under their control. The Isolation Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria has been kept in efficient working order, but only one case of Scarlet Fever has demanded treatment there; the use of the premises is subject to the sanction of the Local Authority, and is to meet the question of insufficient home-isolation.

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett.			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
8,083	28·5	13·8	112	0·6

Melton Mowbray,
3272 acres.

The Zymotic Death rate is very satisfactory, and the other rates compare favourably with those of last year, and are well below the average. The Zymotic deaths totalled 5, viz.:—Whooping Cough 1, Diphtheria 2, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 1. Phthisis caused 9 deaths, and other Tubercular diseases 4. The compulsory notifica-

tion of Infectious diseases numbered 68, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 30, Diphtheria 26, Erysipelas 7, Enteric Fever 5. Seven cases of Phthisis were voluntarily notified. The 26 cases of Diphtheria were essentially sporadic, being distributed over eleven months of the year; the infection did not appear to be materially associated with school attendance or with any special locality. The bacteriological examination of suspected cases of Diphtheria is recommended. The local cases of Scarlet Fever were of a mild type, and the prevalence of the disease commenced towards the end of April. Twenty-four cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital; and it is a credit to the hospital and staff that no return case came under observation during the year. The Enteric Fever cases were sporadic; all were removed to the Hospital, and 4 made good recoveries. Early in the year a house-to-house survey of insanitary properties, covering about one-third of the town, was made; as a result 57 privy-pits have been replaced by proper water closets. The water supply maintains its high standard of purity, and in six instances has it been provided in lieu of well-water. Under the Factory and Workshops Act the ventilation of two workshops was inadequate; these defects are now rectified.

QUORNDON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. H. SKIPWORTH.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
2,300	20·4	13·0	106	2·6

The Birth rate is the lowest ever recorded, and is nearly 10 points below the average of the previous ten years; whilst the Death rate and Zymotic rate are considerably higher than last year. From Zymotic diseases there were 6 deaths, viz.:—Measles 3, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 2. Phthisis caused 3 deaths. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 16, being Diphtheria 4, Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 3, Enteric Fever 4, Puerperal Fever 1. The four cases of Enteric Fever were sporadic, one being imported; two of the houses were supplied with the waterworks water, and the other two had well water, which was unfit for domestic use, and tap water has since been supplied. In the early part of the year the schools were closed in consequence of Measles. Of the four Diphtheria cases two occurred in one house, and a third contracted the disease from the same source. The case of Puerperal Fever occurred in the practice of a certified midwife who was suspended from practice for a month; the patient recovered. A Local Government Board Inquiry was held to sanction the extension of a sewer from Meeting Street to the Great Central Railway; the work is now in progress. All the premises coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority have been regularly inspected, and any nuisances found have been abated.

Quorndon,
2123 acres.

SHEPSHED.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. BELL.

	Nett.			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
5,550	24·8	13·1	188	0·9

Shepshead,
5280 acres.

The Death rate and Zymotic rate shew a considerable improvement over last year, but the Birth rate and Infant Mortality are not so good. From Zymotic diseases there were five deaths, all being from Diarrhœa. Phthisis was responsible for 7 deaths, and other Tubercular diseases for 3. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 10, being four each from Erysipelas and Scarlet Fever, and one each from Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. The Scarlet Fever cases were sporadic. The case of Enteric Fever was contracted from one which occurred in 1905. The case of Diphtheria was the first notified in the district since 1902; anti-diphtheritic serum was supplied by the Council with good results. The water supply is mostly obtained from wells. Water mains have been laid in the streets for a supply from Loughborough Corporation, from the new reservoir service at Blackbrook; the supply was available on Nov. 22nd, and 18 connections were made. On examination it was found necessary to take up and relay the sewer in Factory Street. A Local Government Board Inquiry was held for sanction to a loan of £800 for extending the sewer along Leicester Road; the sanction was withheld until the sewage farm was put in a better condition. A scheme for improving the sewage farm has been prepared and submitted to the Board, together with a requisition to borrow a further £600 to carry out the proposed new works. The scavenging has been carried out to greater satisfaction lately; there are now 385 pails to be emptied weekly. All the premises coming under supervision of the Sanitary Authority have been regularly inspected; 10 nuisances were abated in workshops, and Infectious diseases were present in seven houses of home workers. The Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders came into force on January 1st, 1906; there are 53 dairies and cowsheds in the district, of which only 13 are registered: generally it was found that the premises of the larger farms were all that could be desired, but in the smaller places many defects were found.

THURMASTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett.			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
1,764	35.1	16.4	177	2.8

The Birth rate is, so far as can be ascertained, higher than any hitherto published; the Death rate is slightly below the average, but the Zymotic Death rate is the highest since 1902. From Zymotic diseases there were 5 deaths, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 2, Diarrhœa 3. There were no deaths from Phthisis or other Tubercular diseases. The notifications of Infectious diseases numbered 33, being Scarlet Fever 31, Erysipelas 2. The Scarlet Fever cases were for the most part of a mild type, but a few were severe; 12 cases came under observation during the last week of March, and there is little room for doubt that the disease had been imported from Leicester, and spread through school attendance; the schools were closed for three weeks, and the closure of the Infant Department subsequently extended, by the County Education Authority. The schools were cleansed and disinfected, and strict surveillance of cases was maintained. Later in the year the disease was again imported into two households, presumably from Syston and Leicester; there was no further spread. Several properties which are in a very insanitary state have been recently inspected, and steps are now being taken to secure their rectification.

Thurmaston,
1627 acres.

WIGSTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
9,310	20.7	10.3	114	0.2

All these rates are considerably below the averages for the preceding decennium; the Birth rate is by far the lowest ever recorded in the district. It is satisfactory to record a marked decline in the Zymotic rate, which is associated with an improvement in the sanitation of private premises. From Zymotic diseases there were 2 deaths, both of them from Diarrhœa. Eight deaths were attributed to Phthisis, and 8 to other Tubercular diseases. Infectious diseases compulsorily notifiable totalled 110, viz.:—Diphtheria 46, Membranous Croup 2, Erysipelas 13, Scarlet Fever 33, Chicken Pox 16. Voluntary notification of Phthisis resulted in three cases being notified; instructions are sent to these notified cases, and in houses where a death has occurred disinfection is carried out. Forty of the 46 Diphtheria cases were removed to the Blaby Hospital; the

Wigston,
2940 acres.

disease was of a mild type, and the cases were fairly uniformly distributed throughout the district without at any time shewing a tendency to epidemic prevalence. The endemic tendency of this disease in Wigston resulted in a house to house inspection being made throughout the town, and a great deal of insanitation has been rectified. Thirty of the 33 Scarlet Fever cases were removed to the hospital; the cases were distributed throughout the district, and were of a very mild type. Public water supply from the Leicester water mains is now laid on to about two-thirds of the houses; 8 samples of well water have been analysed, 5 of which were condemned. Three houses were condemned as unfit for habitation, and were closed, and several others were thoroughly overhauled and made habitable. Instructions on the feeding of infants are distributed on the receipt of the Registrar's Return of births, and it is hoped that this will assist in diminishing the Infant Mortality rate in the district.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
143,663	25·6	13·0	99	0·8

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. G. S. HART.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
15,286	32·5	12·9	109	1·2

The Zymotic rate shews an increase over last year, but all the other rates are satisfactory. From Zymotic diseases there were 18 deaths, viz.:—Enteric Fever 2, Measles 4, Whooping Cough 3, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 3, Diarrhoea 3. From Phthisis there were 7 deaths, and 7 from other Tubercular diseases. The notifications of Infectious diseases numbered 33 (as against 73 last year), and were Diphtheria 6, Erysipelas 9, Scarlet Fever 9, Enteric Fever 9. The Scarlet Fever cases were scattered amongst five parishes, and the diminution in the prevalence of the disease over last year was most satisfactory. The 6 cases of Diphtheria were divided amongst four parishes, but 3 of the cases occurred in Measham; no definite cause for any of these cases was discovered. Of the 9 Fever cases five occurred at Measham; one of these occurred in a house where there was a fatal case a year ago; the house was one of a block of old property, and had many sanitary defects; there was no proper water supply, and no proper drainage. The other cases of Enteric Fever at Measham were associated with old dilapidated property; there was no water supply in one case, and a bad supply in the other. Measles accounted for 3 deaths at Ravenstone. Whooping Cough was very prevalent throughout the year, and caused 5 deaths; it was epidemic at Appleby Magna in the early part of the year, and the schools were closed; and at Measham, Oakthorpe, and Donisthorpe during June, July, and August. The District Council are advised to put into force the powers they possess with reference to dairies and milkshops, and to compel licensing and registration; proper supervision cannot be exercised unless this is done. The water supply of the upper part of Measham is still bad; it is proposed to sink a number of new wells. Ashby Road, Donisthorpe, is now properly sewered. The problem of dealing with the sewage of New Swannington and Thornborough has been satisfactorily settled. The question of providing a proper drainage scheme for Donisthorpe Lane has been taken up, and the Council is urged to extend the sewers at Ravenstone along the Coalville and Ashby Road.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
31,955 acres.
19 parishes.

BARROW-ON-SOAR.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett.			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
23,080	24.9	12.6	111	1.0

Barrow-on-Soar,
41,510 acres.
30 parishes.

The Birth rate keeps low; all the Mortality rates are well below the average for the district. From Zymotic diseases there were 23 deaths, viz.:—Measles 4, Whooping Cough 3, Puerperal Fever 1, Diarrhœa 15; there were also 2 deaths from Erysipelas. There were 23 deaths from Phthisis and 11 from other Tubercular diseases. There were 173 compulsory notifications, being Diphtheria 46, Erysipelas 33, Scarlet Fever 83, Enteric Fever 8, Puerperal Fever 3. Phthisis is voluntarily notifiable, and 4 cases were reported. Twenty-five of the cases of Diphtheria were reported from Mountsorrel; most of the cases were of a very mild type, 16 being notified in the month of October, and the others in November and December. Christ Church and St. Peter's Schools were closed, and in the Infants' Department of the former closure was extended for 3 weeks. This measure, accompanied by school cleansing and disinfection, and by medical inspection of suspicious cases, appears to have effectively curbed what threatened to be a serious outbreak of the disease. Six cases of Diphtheria occurred at Rothley, and these appear to have been associated with those at Mountsorrel. Scarlet Fever was notified from 15 parishes, but Syston contributed 43 of the cases. At the latter place the disease became very prevalent towards the end of October and the schools were closed. The disease was so mild that many of the children were not ill for more than a day or two, and the disease in some cases was unnoticed and unnotified. The schools were kept closed until after the Christmas holidays, and on re-opening a recrudescence of the disease was manifested, and on inspection 3 unnotified cases were found. The initial infection was in all probability derived from Leicester. Four of the cases of Enteric Fever were reported from St. Anne's Home, Syston, and were due to drinking polluted water. A strong recommendation is made to the District Council to provide hospital accommodation for certain cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and for Enteric Fever. A disinfectant is required. Five houses were condemned as unfit for habitation, and all were closed. Ten samples of water out of eleven analysed, were condemned. In thirteen of the larger villages scavenging is done by contractors, and very few complaints have been received. The nine sewage farms have received the usual attention. Plans for 62 new houses have been approved, and with one exception all are supplied with water from the Leicester Corporation mains. In the homes of sixteen home workers Infectious disease occurred.

BELVOIR.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. H. GLOVER.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
3,494	18·1	13·8	64	0·3

The Birth and Death rates are about the average for the previous decennium, whilst the Zymotic rate and Infant Mortality rate are very low. From Zymotic diseases there was 1 death, viz.:—Diarrhœa. There was one death from Phthisis. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 21, viz.:—Chicken Pox 17, Erysipelas 3, Scarlet Fever 1. So far the voluntary notification of Phthisis adopted by the Council last year has not been made use of, but the examination of sputum has been taken advantage of and proved useful. Mumps was prevalent in March. In October, in compliance with an order from the Local Government Board a special report on the dairies and cowsheds in the district was made. The report contains a summary of meteorological observations taken at Belvoir Castle, which are briefly as follows:—Wind, prevailing direction S.W.; Rainfall, total 23·23 inches, which fell on 209 days, and was 1·63 inches below the average. Barometer, highest reading 30·7 inches on April 9th, lowest 29·0 on March 11th. Total sunshine, 1,730 hours, being 229 hours above the average; there were 53 sunless days. The year was chiefly remarkable for the extreme heat on August 31st, September 1st and 2nd, and the fall of very deep snow (8 inches undrifted) on December 26th.

Belvoir,
17,352 acres.
9 parishes.

BILLESDON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

Nett

Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
6,114	17·5	11·7	84	1·0

The Birth rate was considerably below the mean for the preceding decennium, and the Death rate is, so far as can be ascertained, the lowest ever recorded. From Zymotic diseases there were 6 deaths, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 3, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 2. From Phthisis there were 4 deaths, and 2 from other Tubercular diseases. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 80, being Diphtheria 13, Scarlet Fever 29, Enteric Fever 2, Chicken Pox 18, Impetigo 16. Two cases of Phthisis were voluntarily notified. Five of the Diphtheria cases occurred at Burton Overy, and 3 at Goadby; in both villages the disease was preceded by sore throats. Diphtheria has been endemic at Burton Overy for some time, and a house to house inspection has been made, and domestic sanitation improved; the village is now regularly scavenged and a large number of insanitary

Billesdon,
51,005 acres.
42 parishes.

pits have been abolished and pails substituted. Seven Scarlet Fever cases were reported from Thurnby where three children in one family died; the disease was unrecognised in the early cases and spread to Stoughton, where there were 5 cases. Five samples of water were analysed, and 2 condemned. Forty-five privy pits were abolished and replaced by pails.

BLABY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
17,460	25·4	12·0	101	0·9

Blaby,
21,823 acres.
42 parishes.

All these Mortality rates are well below the decennial average for the district. There were 16 deaths from Zymotic diseases, viz.—Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 4, Diphtheria 3, Diarrhoea 7. There were 23 deaths from Phthisis and 8 from other Tubercular diseases; this is the largest number of consumptive deaths since 1902. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 118, being Diphtheria 13, Erysipelas 19, Scarlet Fever 83, Enteric Fever 3. Four of the Diphtheria cases occurred at Oadby in cottages containing fairly large families. Seven Diphtheria patients were sent to the Isolation Hospital, and all recovered; of the six cases treated at home, 3 proved fatal. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 26 were notified from Croft, 21 from Whetstone, 16 from Oadby, and 8 from Glenfield; the disease was prevalent in Oadby and Whetstone during the first quarter of the year, and in the latter the school was closed. During the last quarter of the year Scarlet Fever being epidemic in Leicester, spread to several villages in the county, the village of Croft being among the number. Most of the cases were very mild; the Croft schools were closed and the school children medically inspected. Seventy-three per cent. of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Two sporadic cases of Enteric Fever occurred at Kirby Muxloe, one on very insanitary premises, which have since been rectified. Of 44 samples of water analysed, 27 were condemned. Four houses were condemned as unfit for habitation. One hundred and twenty privy pits have been converted to pails, and 15 to water closets. Seventy-one ash pits have been abolished, and 128 ash bins substituted. In eight of the ten villages, with a population of over 800, there are public scavengers. The two without are Countesthorpe and Croft, and these should come into line with the others. The premises coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority have been regularly inspected, and any necessary limewashing and cleansing has been carried out. To the report is attached a short account of improvements contemplated, or effected, in certain of the larger villages; the sewerage of Cosby and Narborough; the water

supply of Enderby; the sewerage and sewage disposal of Glenfield; the want of sewage disposal of Whetstone, and for part of the parish of Oadby. In the homes of 7 home workers was Infectious disease present.

CASTLE DONINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. A. HOGG.

	Nett				
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.	
6,223	24·2	13·8	99	0·6	

The Birth rate is well below the previous decennial average, but the Mortality rates compare very favourably with previous averages. From Zymotic diseases there were 4 deaths, being Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 1, and Diarrhœa 2. There were 4 deaths from Phthisis and 3 from other Tubercular diseases. The notifications of Infectious diseases numbered 18, and were:—Diphtheria 3, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 11, Enteric Fever 2, Puerperal Fever 1. Five of the Scarlet Fever cases occurred at Kegworth, and 3 at Lockington. The two Enteric Fever cases occurred at Hemington, both were removed to the Derby Infirmary. A few cases of Measles came to notice at the beginning of the year. Whooping Cough caused one death at Kegworth, but nothing of the nature of a general epidemic occurred. No case was removed to the Draycott Hospital during the year; several of the Scarlet Fever patients might have been removed, but the hospital was never available. Some hospital accommodation is thought necessary, and two cottages are recommended in different parts of the district. There has been some extension of the public water supplies at Castle Donington and Kegworth. Three privies were converted into water closets, while 22 new privy middens (of a modern type) were erected. Model bye-laws under the Dairies' Orders were adopted, and are now in force; a register has been prepared, and proper systematic inspection is to be undertaken. The provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act have been carried out to a certain extent.

Castle Donington
14,486 acres.
7 parishes.

HALLATON.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett				
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.	
1,820	21·4	11·5	51	2·7	

The Birth rate is slightly below, and the Death rate well below, the previous decennial average; the one unsatisfactory feature is the Zymotic Death rate, which unfavourably compares with 0·72 for the preceding 10

Hallaton,
13,054 acres.
9 parishes.

years. From Zymotic diseases there were 5 deaths, viz.:—Diphtheria 3, Diarrhœa 1, Puerperal Fever 1. There was one death from Phthisis, and one from other Tubercular diseases. Five cases of Infectious diseases were notified, viz.:—Diphtheria 3, Scarlet Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 1. All the 3 Diphtheria cases occurred in Medbourne, 2 being in one house. The case of Scarlet Fever was imported from Leicester; the patient had returned there for the time the notification was received. Disinfection by formalin fumigation was carried out after these cases; a spraying apparatus is much needed. A system of scavenging is recommended for Hallaton and Medbourne especially the latter where some three-fourths of the houses are provided with privy pits; both the fatal cases of Diphtheria occurred on premises with this accommodation. All the premises coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority have been regularly inspected.

HINCKLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
14,160	24·0	12·1	114	0·6

Hinckley.
18,071 acres.
11 parishes.

The Birth rate is the lowest hitherto recorded in the district; whilst the most satisfactory feature of the statistics is the Death rate, which is, so far as can be ascertained, the lowest ever published. From Zymotic diseases there were 9 deaths, viz.:—Scarlet Fever 2, Whooping Cough 2, Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 3, Diphtheria 1. There was also 1 death from Erysipelas. Phthisis was responsible for 16 deaths, and other Tubercular diseases for 9, ten of the deaths from Phthisis having occurred in Earl Shilton. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 123, viz.:—Diphtheria 29, Membranous Croup 1, Scarlet Fever 50, Enteric Fever 24. Of the Diphtheria cases 20 occurred in Burbage, and 8 in Earl Shilton; 9 of the former occurred in March, and the remainder spread over six months. Although Burbage is now provided with a satisfactory sewerage system there is still a great deal of insanitation on private premises which should be rectified, especially insanitary pits, which should be abolished. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 21 occurred at Earl Shilton, and 20 at Burbage. The provision of dealing with Scarlet Fever cases at the Isolation Hospital is most primitive; the hospital being at times overcrowded, insanitary and understaffed; what is really required for so populous a district is a proper isolation Hospital for Diphtheria and Enteric Fever, and selected cases of Scarlet Fever. The method of steam disinfection employed at the Isolation Hospital is antiquated, expensive, and inadequate, and there is no properly organised system for dealing with infected

clothing and bedding. The abolition of more insanitary pits and the adoption of organised systems of public scavenging, where still absent, is recommended. To the report is added one made by the Sanitary Surveyor, which shews that the sewerage and sewage disposal works for Burbage are well on their way to completion; that the Common section of the sewage disposal scheme at Barwell has been carried out, and the sewage is treated in tanks and by irrigation upon land; at Earl Shilton arrangements have been completed for the disposal of the sewage from Church Street area by tanking and land irrigation; at Sapcote and Stoney Stanton the joint sewer has been extended, and discharges upon about 2 acres of land, but the sewage from other parts of Stoney Stanton requires treatment. Fourteen samples of water have been analysed, and 12 condemned. A system of scavenging by contract prevails at Earl Shilton, Barwell, and Burbage. The premises coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority have been regularly inspected.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. CORCORAN.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
4,387	23·2	14·1	78	0·9

All the above rates are much lower than last year, and well below the previous decennial averages. From Zymotic diseases there were 4 deaths, viz.:—Enteric Fever 1, Diarrhœa 3. There was one death from Phthisis, and one from other Tubercular disease. The Infectious diseases notified totalled 12, being Erysipelas 4, Scarlet Fever 3, Enteric Fever 5. The Scarlet Fever cases were sporadic in nature. The five Enteric Fever cases occurred in four parishes, being one each at Belton and Hoton (in neither of which could any cause be discovered), two at Prestwold (where the disease was imported), and one at Thorpe Acre (which was referable to local insanitary conditions); the value of hospital isolation was demonstrated in the stopping of the outbreak at Prestwold and Thorpe Acre. Chicken Pox was prevalent in the autumn at Long Whatton and Hathern. Nineteen samples of water were analysed, and ten condemned; in each of the latter instances the wells were cleansed or other steps taken to secure a proper supply. All the premises coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority have been regularly inspected.

Loughborough,
20,344 acres.
13 parishes.

LUTTERWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
9,290	22·4	14·7	47	0·6

Lutterworth,
44,847 acres.
30 parishes.

The Mortality rates are all below the decennial average, the Infant Mortality rate being the lowest ever recorded. From Zymotic diseases 6 deaths were recorded, being 4 from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, and 2 from Diarrhœa. There was one death from Erysipelas. Ten deaths were ascribed to Phthisis, and 5 to other Tubercular diseases. The notifications of Infectious diseases numbered 91, being Diphtheria 13, Membranous Croup 2, Erysipelas 13, Scarlet Fever 15, Enteric Fever 1, Continued Fever 1, Puerperal Fever 2, Chicken Pox 44. Ten of the Diphtheria cases occurred in the village of Leire, 8 being notified at the end of January, and appear to have been of the most transient type; the schools were closed for a fortnight. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 5 were notified from Arnesby, 5 from Leire, and 1 from Lutterworth; the latter was imported from Southam, from which the patient cycled after Scarlet Fever had been diagnosed; from the house to which he cycled milk was supplied in the district; the patient was prosecuted, and a conviction obtained. One house was closed as unfit for human habitation. Forty-eight samples of well water were analysed, and 37 condemned; a summary of the special report on the water supply is given. The establishment of a tripe dressing business at Peatling Parva gave rise to no little nuisance; notice to place the premises in a sanitary condition led to a removal of the business from the district.

MARKET BOSWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. T. G. KELLY.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
19,553	30·9	12·8	97	1·4

Market Bosworth,
21,714 acres.
22 parishes.

The decrease in the Mortality rates, especially the Infant Mortality is very satisfactory. From Zymotic diseases there were 28 deaths, viz. :—Diarrhœa 16, Whooping Cough 5, Diphtheria 4, Scarlet Fever 2, Enteric Fever 1. There were 8 deaths from Phthisis, and 7 from other Tubercular diseases. The compulsory notifications of Infectious diseases numbered 110, being Diphtheria 13, Erysipelas 25, Scarlet Fever 57, Enteric Fever 13, Puerperal Fever 2. There were 2 voluntary notifications of Phthisis. Of the Scarlet Fever cases 19 were reported from Ratby, and 16 from Witherley. The

Ratby cases were the continuation of the outbreak of 1905; the outbreak in Witherley commenced at the end of October, and lasted during November, but never assumed alarming proportions. Four of the Enteric Fever cases occurred at Ibstock, and 3 at Ratby. A system of scavenging has been adopted for Newbold Verdon, and such a system is badly needed at Markfield, Desford, and Barlestone. Attention is drawn to the inadequacy of the Isolation Hospital both on account of the number of beds and because there is only provision for one disease at a time; during the outbreak at Witherley some cases were sent to the Atherstone Hospital. The report contains detail accounts of the sanitary conditions and works carried out in the various parishes in the district; this is most valuable. Forty-eight samples of water were analysed, and 16 condemned. Four houses at Ratcliffe Culey were condemned as unfit for habitation. Eleven cases of overcrowding were found and abated. Sewers and settling tanks have been provided at Barlestone; sewers, settling tanks and irrigation at Markfield; additional sewers at Ratby and sewers, settling tank, and trickle bed at Kirkby Mallory.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. E. V. PHILLIPS.

	Nett			
Est. Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
7,250	22·3	16·1	86	2·2

The nett Death rate and Zymotic rate are much higher than last year; whilst the Infant Mortality is well below the decennial average. From Zymotic diseases there were 16 deaths, being Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 14, and Diarrhoea 2. There were 8 deaths from Phthisis. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 153, being Diphtheria 142, Scarlet Fever 10, Enteric Fever 1. One hundred and twenty four of the Diphtheria cases occurred at Fleckney, where a continuation of the epidemic which began in September, 1905, was not completely stamped out until October, 1906. The disease was imported into the village, and gradually spread to all parts; that part least affected was the most low-lying portion, which, however, had the purest water supply. The whole of the schools were closed on and off for nearly nine months (from January to October). School influence, no doubt, caused a good deal of spread in the disease; but there were many insanitary conditions of private properties which fouled both the air, land, and water supply. A house to house inspection was made, and nearly every throat examined, and in cases where a suspicious throat was found a prophylactic dose of anti-toxin was given. All the Scarlet Fever cases notified were of a mild type, and 2 were removed to the Blaby Hospital. Twenty-eight samples of

Market
Harborough,
32,224 acres
20 parishes.

water were analysed, 16 were pronounced bad or very bad, and 4 suspicious. An agreement has been entered into with the Blaby Isolation Hospital by which cases can be removed there; this is only partially satisfactory, chiefly on account of distance. The total rainfall at Kibworth is recorded as 26·43 inches.

MELTON MOWBRAY.

Medical Officer of Health, DR. W. TIBBLES.

Est. Population.	Nett			
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Zymotic Rate.
15,546	25·6	15·2	106	0·1

Melton Mowbray,
91,848 acres.
56 parishes.

The nett Death rate and Infant Mortality rate are not up to the previous decennial average, but the Birth rate and Zymotic rate are better. From Zymotic diseases there were 2 deaths, both being from Diarrhœa. Eight deaths were recorded from Phthisis, and 5 from other Tubercular diseases. The notifications of Infectious diseases totalled 50, being Diphtheria 13, Erysipelas 7, Scarlet Fever 24, Enteric Fever 6. The cases of notifiable diseases were generally scattered throughout the district. Whooping Cough was very prevalent at Abb-Kettleby, Grimstone, Holwell, Rotherby, Hoby, Burton Lazars, Frisby, Stonesby, Long Clawson, and Hose. Measles was very prevalent at Holwell, Scalford, Abb-Kettleby, Eaton and Waltham. Chicken Pox was also very prevalent in many villages. Eleven different schools were closed for Whooping Cough, Measles, and Chicken Pox. Thirty-two cases of Infectious illness were removed to the Isolation Hospital, being 18 of Scarlet Fever (2 of which proved fatal), 12 of Diphtheria, and 2 of Enteric Fever. All the premises coming under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority have been regularly inspected. The village of Asfordby was the subject of a special report owing to the unhealthy condition of certain parts, largely due to the absence of proper means of refuse disposal. A considerable nuisance arose from the pollution of the river by the sewage from Melton Mowbray; this was the subject of a special report. Four samples of water were analysed, and one condemned. The first section of the Stathern new sewerage and sewage scheme was completed; and new sewage beds on a small scale were made at Hose and Pickwell. To the report is attached a Meteorological Table prepared by Dr. J. T. Tibbles, of Melton Mowbray, which is reproduced in another part of this Report.

TABLE I.—Showing the Area ; Census Population, Number of Inhabited Houses, the Average Number of Persons per House in 1901 ; and Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Districts.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population, 1906.	Census 1901.			Isolation Hospitals	
			Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	4247	4722	4722	1008	4.68	Yes.	Iron.
Ashby Woulds ..	1876	3169	2799	535	5.23	Yes.	Iron.
Coalville ..	5980	17500	15280	3105	4.92	Yes.	Iron.
Hinckley ..	3332	12000	11304	2453	4.57	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	3045	23163	21508	4702	4.59	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	4520	8897	7735	1628	4.75	Yes.	Iron.
Melton Mowbray ..	3272	8083	7454	1604	4.64	Yes.	Brick.
Quorndon ..	2122	2300	2173	488	4.45	No.	
Shepshed ..	5280	5550	5293	1162	4.55	No.	
Thurmaston ..	1627	1764	1732	397	4.36	No.	
Wigston ..	2940	9310	8404	1819	4.61	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	38,241	96,458	88,404	18,901	4.67	8	
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Districts.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population 1906.	Census 1901.			Isolation Hospital	
			Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House.	Provided.	Type.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	31995	15286	14447	3084	4.68	Yes.	Brick.
Barrow-on-Soar ..	44510	23080	21614	4736	4.56	No.	
Belvoir ..	17352	3494	3459	859	4.02	Yes.	Brick.
Billesdon ..	51005	6114	6172	1419	4.34	No.	
Blaby ..	28823	17460	16569	3557	4.65	Yes.	Brick.
Castle Donington ..	14486	6223	6226	1437	4.33	No.	
Hallaton ..	13054	1820	1925	482	3.99	No.	
Hinckley ..	18071	14160	12632	2716	4.64	Yes.	Iron.
Loughborough ..	20344	4387	4387	1036	4.22	No.	
Lutterworth ..	44847	9290	9448	2394	3.94	No.	
Market Bosworth ..	53566	19553	18547	3992	4.64	Yes.	Iron.
Market Harborough	30224	7250	7250	1693	4.28	No.	
Melton Mowbray ..	91848	15546	15065	3423	4.32	Yes.	Brick.
Totals ..	460,125	143,663	137,489	30,828	4.45	6	
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.							
Urban Districts ..	38241	96458	88404	18,901	4.67	8	
Rural Districts ..	460125	143663	137489	30,828	4.45	6	
Totals ..	498,366	240,121	225,893	49,729	4.60	14	

† Hospitals for the Isolation of Small Pox are provided for the whole Administrative County by the Leicestershire Small Pox Hospital Committee. They are Iron buildings, lined with adamant cement.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1906.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	2	6	..	12
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 to 15.	..	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	13	25
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	11
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	7	..	1	9	4	..	..	2	6	20	49
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASHBY WOULDS.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	1 to 5.	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	1	1	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COALVILLE.	65 and upwards	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	3	..	7	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	16
	15 to 25.	..	3	..	4	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	26
	5 to 15.	..	22	..	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	36
	1 to 5.	..	10	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	22
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	39	..	12	25	23	..	..	2	..	..	101
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1906.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
HINCKLEY.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	17
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	5 to 15.	..	2	..	2	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	Under 1.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all ages.	..	3	..	27	94	2	..	..	..	..	..	126
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	
LOUGHBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	9	2	8	..	..	..	12	..	31
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	7	4	1	..	..	..	8	..	20
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	4	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	24
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	16
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	1	..	20	32	18	..	..	..	20	..	91
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	
MARKET HARBOUROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
	5 to 15.	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	15	24
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	13
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	At all Ages.	..	6	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	27	49
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—† These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1906.

URBAN DISTRICTS

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group	Erysipelas.	Scarle Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL
MELTON MOWBRAY.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	6	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	6	..	18
	15 to 25.	..	3	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	8
	5 to 15.	..	10	..	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	32
	1 to 5.	..	6	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	14
	Under 1.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	26	..	7	30	5	..	..	..	7	..	75
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	24	..	..	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	53	
QUORNDON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
	15 to 25.	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	6
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	4	..	4	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	16
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHEPSHED.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	1	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—(These age columns for notification are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.)

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1906.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
THURMASTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	2	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WIGSTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	25 to 65.	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	15
	15 to 25.	..	7	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
	5 to 15.	..	26	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	2	49
	1 to 5.	..	6	1	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	27
	Under 1.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
	At all Ages.	..	46	2	13	33	..	..	..	..	3	16	113
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	40	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	
TOTALS.	65 and upwards	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	25 to 65.	..	18	..	48	5	21	..	..	4	27	..	123
	15 to 25.	..	17	..	26	18	24	..	..	1	8	2	96
	5 to 15.	..	69	..	8	167	11	..	..	..	..	30	285
	1 to 5.	..	28	2	3	86	2	..	..	..	1	25	147
	Under 1.	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	14
	At all Ages.	..	134	3	103	279	58	..	..	5	36	63	681
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	64	..	..	125	21	..	..	..	..	..	210	

Note.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1906.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
	5 to 15.	..	3	..	1	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	15
	1 to 5.	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all Ages.	..	6	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	33
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BARROW-ON-SOAR.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	25 to 65.	..	5	..	19	1	3	..	..	2	2	..	32
	15 to 25.	..	4	..	1	5	2	..	..	1	1	..	14
	5 to 15.	..	30	..	1	58	2	..	..	..	..	..	91
	1 to 5.	..	7	..	3	17	1	..	..	..	1	..	29
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all Ages.	..	46	..	33	83	8	..	..	3	4	..	177
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BELVOIR.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	10
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	21
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1906.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
BILLESDON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
	15 to 25.	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	7
	5 to 15.	..	5	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	15	39
	1 to 5.	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	12
	Under 1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	At all ages.	..	13	..	2	29	2	..	..	..	2	18	66
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BLABY.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	15
	15 to 25.	..	3	..	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	15
	5 to 15.	..	5	..	1	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
	1 to 5.	..	4	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	At all ages.	..	13	..	19	83	3	..	..	..	..	..	118
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	7	..	..	61	2	..	..	..	..	..	70	
CASTLE DONINGTON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
	15 to 25.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	5 to 15.	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all ages.	..	3	..	1	11	2	..	..	1	..	..	18
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Impetigo :—Under 1 year—1, 1 to 5—8, 5 to 15—7. Total 16.

Note—These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1906.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
HALLATON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At Ages †—Years.												
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 to 15.	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	1 to 5.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At all Ages.	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HINCKLEY.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	At Ages †—Years.												
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	12
	15 to 25.	..	5	..	2	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	22
	5 to 15.	..	15	1	3	28	7	..	..	..	..	..	54
	1 to 5.	..	7	..	1	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	28
	Under 1.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
At all Ages.	..	29	1	19	50	24	..	..	..	..	..	123	
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	14	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	
LOUGHBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At Ages †—Years.												
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
	15 to 25.	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
	5 to 15.	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	1 to 5.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At all Ages.	..	..	..	4	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	

Note.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1906.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL
LUTTERWORTH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	25 to 65.	..	1	..	8	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	13
	15 to 25.	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
	5 to 15.	..	6	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	18	34
	1 to 5.	..	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	20	29
	Under 1.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
	At all Ages.	..	13	2	13	15	1	..	1	2	..	44	91
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARKET BOSWORTH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	25 to 65.	..	..	..	16	1	5	..	..	2	2	..	26
	15 to 25.	..	3	..	5	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	15
	5 to 15.	..	5	..	1	34	5	..	..	..	..	..	45
	1 to 5.	..	5	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	13	..	25	57	13	..	..	2	2	..	112
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 to 65.	..	20	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	22
	15 to 25.	..	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	5 to 15.	..	71	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
	1 to 5.	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At all Ages.	..	142	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	153
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	46	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	

Note.—These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 3.—Infectious Diseases notified, and number of cases removed to Hospital during the year 1906.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.
MELTON MOWBRAY.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	25 to 65.	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
	15 to 25.	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
	5 to 15.	..	4	..	1	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	20
	1 to 5.	..	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	Under 1.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	At all Ages.	..	13	..	7	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	50
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	12	..	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	32	
TOTALS.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
	25 to 65.	..	34	..	77	10	19	..	..	8	4	..	152
	15 to 25.	..	36	1	17	25	26	..	..	1	3	2	111
	5 to 15.	..	147	1	8	229	25	..	1	..	..	41	452
	1 to 5.	..	75	..	8	102	4	..	..	..	1	32	222
	Under 1.	..	2	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	17
	At all Ages.	..	194	3	135	376	74	..	1	9	8	79	979
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	79	..	..	123	6	..	..	..	..	..	208	
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	65 and upwards	..	1	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
	25 to 65.	..	52	..	125	15	40	..	..	12	31	..	275
	15 to 25.	..	53	1	43	43	50	..	..	2	11	4	207
	5 to 15.	..	216	1	16	396	36	..	1	..	..	71	737
	1 to 5.	..	103	2	11	188	6	..	..	..	2	57	369
	Under 1.	..	3	2	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	10	31
	At all Ages.	..	428	6	238	655	132	..	1	14	44	142	1660
Cases Removed to Hospital.	..	143	..	..	248	27	..	..	..	..	..	418	

Note.—†These age columns for notifications are filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by enquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phtisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Births.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	At ages, years.										5							2		4	1					6				32
	65 and upwards																													16
	25 and under 65																													8
	15 and under 25																													4
	5 and under 15																													5
1 and under 5																													5	
Under 1																													14	
All ages.											5							2		4	1					6				87
Deaths in Public Institutions.																														15
ASHBY WOULD.	At ages, years.										1							1		2										8
	65 and upwards																													3
	25 and under 65																													13
	15 and under 25																													2
	5 and under 15																													..
1 and under 5																													..	
Under 1																													..	8
All ages.											1							2		2										31
Deaths in Public Institutions.																														..
COALVILLE.	At ages, years.																													44
	65 and upwards																													27
	25 and under 65																													12
	15 and under 25																													13
	5 and under 15																													18
1 and under 5																													7	
Under 1																													30	38
All ages.																														250
Deaths in Public Institutions.																														..

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
HINCKLEY.	At ages, years																															
	65 and upwards								1											1											43	
	25 and under 65								2											4											20	
	15 and under 25																														3	
5 and under 15																															9	
1 and under 5			2							1																					2	
Under 1.				1						3	9																				4	
All ages.			2	1					3	4	12				11	9				7		1	4								110	
Deaths in Public Institutions.									1																						14	
LOUGHBOROUGH.	At ages, years																															
	65 and upwards									1																						41
	25 and under 65																															23
	15 and under 25																															2
5 and under 15																															2	
1 and under 5			3							5																					4	
Under 1.										44																					28	
All ages.			5						50	1	1				26	5			10		1	5									100	
Deaths in Public Institutions.										1																						35
MARKET HARBOUROUGH.	At ages, years																															
	65 and upwards																															15
	25 and under 65																															10
	15 and under 25																															6
5 and under 15																															1	
1 and under 5				1																												3
Under 1.										3																						11
All ages.				1						3					12	4			2													34
Deaths in Public Institutions.																																12
					1																											18

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.														All Causes.																											
	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.		Other Tubercular diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.												
MELTON MOWBRAY.	At ages, years.						1	3						3	1	2	4	1			1					5	5						16	33								
	65 and upwards													3	1	2	4	1			1					5	5						11	39								
	25 and under 65													4	1	1	2	2																2	3							
	Under 1				1	2			1	1	2				2			3	1			1													9	26						
All ages.				1	2			4	1	3				9	4	7	11	7			2					10	3	3				40	112									
Deaths in Public Institutions.			2		2										1	1	2									3						8	19									
QUORNDON.	At ages, years.																										2	2						4	7							
	65 and upwards																										2	2									7					
	25 and under 65															1	1	1	1															2	7							
	Under 1																																		1	6						
All ages.																2	2	3								4	1	1				11	31									
Deaths in Public Institutions.																																										
SHEPshed.	At ages, years.																										1	1										8	12			
	65 and upwards																										1	1												15		
	25 and under 65																																						4			
	Under 1																																							9		
All ages.																																							26			
Deaths in Public Institutions.																																										
																											3	3														67

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhea.	Eteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phtisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	51
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	2	..	51
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	1 and under 5 Under 1.	3	2	5	1	1	19	1	19	54
All ages.	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	2	..	3	6	..	..	..	7	7	13	11	21	1	..	4	..	19	3	16	8	2	52	188
Deaths in Public Institutions.
BARROW-ON-SOAR.	65 and upwards	2	2	3	1	..	9	6	1	1	1	1	11	1	63	101
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	13	1	4	1	6	1	1	1	2	..	..	17	3	2	23	80
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	20
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6
	1 and under 5 Under 1.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	21
All ages.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	15	8	1	..	4	23	11	23	15	15	2	4	2	1	1	13	29	11	3	110	292
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	73
BELVOIR.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	12	27
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	12
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	1 and under 5 Under 1.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
All ages.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	1	3	18	45	
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.						
HALLATON.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All ages.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HINCKLEY.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All ages.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	4	..	1	6	16	9	13	8	13	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LOUGHBOROUGH.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 and under 65	
	15 and under 25	
	5 and under 15
	1 and under 5
Under 1	
All ages.	
Deaths in Public Institutions.

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Epidemic Influenza.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Peuryisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Disease and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.			
LUTTERWORTH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	8	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	73	
		25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	7	..	3	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	35	
		15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5
		5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	
		1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	
		Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	137
		All ages.	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	2	4	..	1	1	10	5	11	13	10	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	18	..	
		Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	MARKET BOSWORTH.	At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	7	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	88
			25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	1	5	1	7	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	61
		15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15		
		5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
		1 and under 5	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	17	
		Under 1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	59	
		All ages.	..	..	2	5	4	3	1	2	16	5	1	1	1	8	7	13	12	24	1	2	1	..	..	14	..	10	1	87	251		
		Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARKET HARBOROUGH.		At ages, years.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	46
			25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	26
		15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
		1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	7	
		Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	14	
		All ages.	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	8	..	14	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	45	107		
		Deaths in Public Institutions.

TABLE 4.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1906.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Causes of Death.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous croup.	Croup.	Fever { Enteric. Other continued.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular diseases.	Cancer, malignant disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory organs.	Alcoholism.	Veneral Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
MELTON MOWBRAY.	65 and upwards	1	1	12	3	8	19	1	6	106
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	16	52
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Under 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	41
All ages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	10	5	17	18	15	1	6	2	..	3	1	3	4	3	99	222
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTALS.	65 and upwards	6	4	9	..	3	2	2	1	13	58	33	1	2	3	1	8	10	3	493	723
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	8	3	2	4	77	14	59	15	27	6	4	4	16	..	..	9	16	15	124	482
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	32	13	..	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	8	13	95	
	5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	11	1	5	7	7	..	1	..	..	..	3	6	..	17	74
1 and under 5	..	7	7	3	1	16	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	13	1	16	16	16	..	5	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	20	126
Under 1	..	1	1	1	12	1	1	..	..	46	13	..	1	3	2	7	..	20	33	..	5	..	1	82	1	6	8	..	119	363
All ages.	..	8	11	43	20	52	3	6	11	56	36	3	6	15	116	59	131	111	122	5	17	21	1	82	11	209	57	19	696	1864	
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	1	43	..	..	19	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	2	47	5	32	32	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	26	4	1	165	403
TOTALS FOR COUNTY.	65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	7	16	..	5	2	7	4	9	63	38	1	3	6	..	..	..	158	17	4	590	1046
	25 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	8	5	3	6	129	26	103	32	52	0	0	26	1	..	..	13	33	22	224	858
	15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	3	56	18	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	9	3	21	151
	5 and under 15	..	3	3	1	21	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	4	11	18	1	3	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	..	23	117
1 and under 5	..	18	10	14	17	4	4	25	1	17	12	..	2	4	25	1	38	31	31	..	7	..	..	..	2	12	..	44	260	
Under 1	..	5	3	15	1	1	1	..	1	117	39	..	1	4	5	17	..	55	47	..	6	..	1	139	4	7	15	..	291	746	
All ages.	..	25	16	30	42	6	16	26	143	79	6	9	21	212	108	208	211	187	7	25	32	3	3	139	19	323	95	29	1193	3181	
Deaths in Public Institutions.	..	1	45	1	21	..	11	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	49	11	43	36	9	1	1	6	2	1	1	45	9	1	249	550	

Table 5. INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Cause of Death.	All Causes.		Common Infectious Diseases.						Diarrheal Diseases.			Wasting Diseases.				Tuberculous Diseases.			Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pneumonia.	Suffocation, overlying.	Other Causes.					
	Certified.	Uncertified.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria: Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea, all forms.	Enteritis, Mucro-enteritis.	Gastro-enteritis.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects.	Injury at Birth.	Want of Breast-milk Starvation.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	Tuberculous Meningitis.											Tuberculous Peritonitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.			
TOTALS—RURAL DISTRICTS.																																	
Under 1 week	70	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	8	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1-2 weeks..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2-3 weeks..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3-4 weeks..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total under 1 month	119	6	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	1	64	10	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
1-2 months	42	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	1	1	8	2	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2-3 months	35	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3-4 months	30	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4-5 months	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5-6 months	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
6-7 months	25	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
7-8 months	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
8-9 months	16	1	4	1	1	1	5	
9-10 months	12	1	..	3	2	
10-11 months	10	1	3	1	1	1	
11-12 months	10	2	1
Total Deaths under One Year	354	10	1	1	2	45	10	4	4	82	17	..	5	49	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	20	2	33	5	24	

Births in the year { legitimate } 3684
 { illegitimate }

Population. Estimated to middle of 1906. 143,663.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants } 364.
 { illegitimate infants }

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.
WHOLE COUNTY.

Cause of Death.	All Causes.		i. Common Infectious Diseases.					ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.			iii. Wasting Diseases.				iv. Tuberculous Diseases.				v. Other Causes.											
	Certified.	Uncertified.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria: Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea, all forms.	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis.	Gastro-enteritis.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects.	Injury at Birth.	Want of Breast-milk.	Starvation.	Atrophy, Debility.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Tuberculous Peritonitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Erysipelas.	Syphilis.	Rickets.	Meningitis (not tuberculous).	Convulsions.	Bronchitis.	Laryngitis.	Pneumonia.	Suffocation, overlaying.	Other Causes.
TOTALS—WHOLE COUNTY.	731	13	..	..	4	2	2	17	114	36	24	141	40	1	5	111	2	4	15	1	1	1	2	4	58	54	2	45	11	48
Under 1 week	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	89	14	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	4
1-2 weeks	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	3	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	2
2-3 weeks	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	4	3	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	6
3-4 weeks	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	10	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Total under 1 month	..	232	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	5	115	22	1	1	1	40	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	2	13
1-2 months	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	2	13	3	3	..	3	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	3
2-3 months	..	68	..	..	..	..	1	13	3	2	7	2	2	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	3	2
3-4 months	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	2	1
4-5 months	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	3	3	2	2	..	1	9	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	2	7	1	..	2	6
5-6 months	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	1	1	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	2	7
6-7 months	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	2	3	2	3	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	0	6
7-8 months	..	32	..	..	1	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	6	1
8-9 months	..	45	..	..	1	..	..	10	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	3	2
9-10 months	..	28	..	..	2	1	..	6	2	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	2
10-11 months	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	3	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	5	2
11-12 months	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	6	1
Total Deaths under One Year	731	13	..	..	4	2	2	17	114	36	24	141	40	1	5	111	2	4	15	1	1	1	2	4	58	54	2	45	11	48

Population.
 Estimated to middle of 1906.
 240,121.

Births in the year { legitimate } 6326
 { illegitimate }

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants } 744.
 { illegitimate infants }

Year	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	
Population																																
Area																																
...																																

1870
 1871
 1872
 1873
 1874
 1875
 1876
 1877
 1878
 1879
 1880
 1881
 1882
 1883
 1884
 1885
 1886
 1887
 1888
 1889
 1890
 1891
 1892
 1893
 1894
 1895
 1896
 1897
 1898
 1899
 1900

№ п/п	№ документа	Дата	Содержание	Классификация	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ	Ссылка на документ
1	1/1	1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2/2	1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3/3	1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4/4	1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5/5	1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6/6	1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	7/7	1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8/8	1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9/9	1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10/10	1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ СССР С ЗАРУБЕЖНЫМИ СТРАНАМИ

ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ СССР С ЗАРУБЕЖНЫМИ СТРАНАМИ

TABLE 7.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES,
AND HOMEWORK.

1.—*Inspection.*—*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.*

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	183	..	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	581	69	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	337	..	..
Total	1,101	69	Nil.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	112	7	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	539	36	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	278	..	..
Total	929	43	Nil.

WHOLE COUNTY.

Premises. (1)	Number of.		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (4)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	295	7	..
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	1120	105	..
WORKPLACES (Other than Out-Workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	615	..	..
Total	2,030	112	Nil

TABLE 7.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	URBAN DISTRICTS.			RURAL DISTRICTS.			WHOLE COUNTY.			
	No. of Defects.			No. of Defects.			No. of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—										
Want of Cleanliness	20	20		46	46		66	66		
Want of Ventilation	2	2		4	4		6	6		
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..		1	1		1	1		
Want of Drainage of Floors ..	..	..		1	1		1	1		
Other Nuisances	1	1		9	9		10	10		
Insufficient	2	2		1	1		3	3		
Unsuitable or										
Defective ..	2	2		3	3		5	5		
Sanitary Accommodation										
Not Separate	1	1		..	..		1	1		
for Sexes ..										
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—										
Illegal Occupation of Underground										
Bakehouses (S. 101) .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..
Breach of Special Sanitary Re-										
quirements for Bakehouses (S.S. 97-101)	..	..		35	35		35	35		
Excluding Offences										
relating to Out-										
work which are in-										
cluded in Part 3 of										
this Report ..	..	..		..	..		..	..
Total	28	28	..	100	100	..	128	128	..	..

TABLE 7.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Out-Workers' Lists. Section 107.										Out-Work in Unwholesome Premises. Section 108.			Out-Work in Infected Premises. Sections 109, 110.																				
	Lists Received from Employers.			Numbers of Addresses of Out-Workers' received from other Councils.		Numbers of Addresses of Out-Workers' forwarded to other Councils.		Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Out-Workers' Premises.		Instances.		Notices Served.		Prosecutions.																		
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		16.									
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.							
URBAN DISTRICTS.																																		
Wearing Apparel:—																																		
Making	111	1865	25	393	82	273	841	1	1	..	11	9			
Cleaning and Washing			
Furniture and Upholstery	1	8	16			
Total	111	1865	26	401	82	273	857	1	1	..	41	9			
RURAL DISTRICTS.																																		
Wearing Apparel:—																																		
Making	200	3150	33	697	481	64	9	..	797	26	24	..	50	28		
Cleaning and Washing	
Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets	10	266	2	100	
Total	210	3416	33	697	481	66	9	..	897	26	24	..	53	31	
WHOLE COUNTY.																																		
Wearing Apparel:—																																		
Making	311	5015	58	1090	563	337	9	..	1638	27	25	..	61	37	
Cleaning and Washing
Furniture and Upholstery	1	8	16
Lace, Lace Curtains, and Nets	10	265	2	100
Total	320	5281	59	1098	563	339	9	..	1754	27	25	..	64	40

† The figures required in Columns 2 and 3 are the *Total* number of Lists received from Employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act and of the entries of the names of Out-Workers in those Lists. There will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and [approximately] double of the number of individual out-workers whose names are given, since in the February and August Lists of the same Employers, the same out-workers' names will often be repeated.

TABLE 7.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Districts.	Number of Workshops on the Register, (S. 131) at the end of the Year.
URBAN	582
RURAL	719
WHOLE COUNTY	1301

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Districts.	Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories.			Underground Bakehouses (Sec. 101.)		
	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts. [S. 133]	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act. [S. 5]		Other.	Certificates granted during the year.	In use at the end of the year.
		Notified to H.M. Inspector.	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.			
Columns	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
URBAN	1	..	..	4	1	1
RURAL	4	3	2	3	..	..
WHOLE COUNTY ..	5	3	2	7	1	1

LEICESTERSHIRE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.
TABLE 2.—Total Tenements, and Tenements of less than Five Rooms, distinguishing those occupied by various numbers of Persons, in the Municipal Borough of Loughborough, and in other Urban Districts, 1951.
(See, The Census Act, 1936, and U.S. Department of Census, Statistics, and Census Director.)

URBAN DISTRICT	Total Tenements	Tenements of less than Five Rooms	PERSONS PER TENEMENT											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ashton-in-the-Moors (U.D.)	1,416	1,106	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,416	1,106	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,106	1,106	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ashton-Warwick (U.D.)	133	115	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	133	115	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	115	115	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Charnock (U.D.)	1,149	1,149	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,149	1,149	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,149	1,149	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Harrogate (U.D.)	8,459	8,459	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	8,459	8,459	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	8,459	8,459	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Leicestershire (M.B.)	4,576	4,576	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	4,576	4,576	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	4,576	4,576	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Macclesfield (U.D.)	1,006	1,006	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,006	1,006	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,006	1,006	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Melton Mowbray (U.D.)	1,827	1,827	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,827	1,827	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,827	1,827	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quinton (U.D.)	693	693	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	693	693	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	693	693	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shepshed (U.D.)	1,696	1,696	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,696	1,696	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,696	1,696	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thrapston (U.D.)	397	397	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	397	397	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	397	397	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wigston (U.D.)	1,829	1,829	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,829	1,829	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,829	1,829	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

TABLE 3.—Total Tenements, and Tenements of less than Five Rooms, distinguishing those occupied by various numbers of Persons, in Rural Districts, 1951.

RURAL DISTRICT	Total Tenements	Tenements of less than Five Rooms	PERSONS PER TENEMENT											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ashton-in-the-Moors	3,136	2,106	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	3,136	2,106	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	2,106	2,106	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ashton-Warwick	1,691	1,451	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,691	1,451	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,451	1,451	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Charnock	4,757	4,757	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	4,757	4,757	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	4,757	4,757	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Harrogate	8,459	8,459	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	8,459	8,459	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	8,459	8,459	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Leicestershire (M.B.)	4,576	4,576	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	4,576	4,576	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	4,576	4,576	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Macclesfield	1,006	1,006	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,006	1,006	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,006	1,006	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Melton Mowbray	1,827	1,827	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,827	1,827	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,827	1,827	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quinton	693	693	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	693	693	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	693	693	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shepshed	1,696	1,696	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,696	1,696	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,696	1,696	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thrapston	397	397	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	397	397	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	397	397	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wigston	1,829	1,829	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements	1,829	1,829	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Tenements of less than Five Rooms	1,829	1,829	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

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